FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-041
Thursday
1 March 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-041 CONTENTS *1 February 1990*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further on Jakarta Conference on Cambodia 1
  Australia Defends Peace Plan *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 27 Feb]* 1
  Ranariddh Hopes SRV Accepts UN Role *[Jakarta ANTARA]* 1
  Hun Sen Addresses Meeting *[Phnom Penh SPK]* 2
  Khieu Samphan Addresses Meeting *[Bangkok THE NATION 28 Feb]* 3
  Furter on Khieu Samphan Address *[Jakarta ANTARA]* 4
  Nguyen Co Thach Addresses Meeting *[Hanoi Radio]* 5
  Sitthi Sawetsila Addresses Meeting *[Bangkok THE NATION 28 Feb]* 7
  Hun Sen Issues Written Statement *[Jakarta ANTARA]* 7
  Factions Agree on Need for UN Role *[Tokyo KYODO]* 8
  Alatas Closes 'First-Day Session' *[Jakarta Radio]* 8
  Alatas Speaks at News Conference *[Bangkok THE NATION 28 Feb]* 9
  Alatas Cited on 'Progress' Made *[Melbourne International]* 9
  Further on Alatas' Remarks *[Jakarta Radio]* 10
  Son Sann on Proposed Interim Body *[AFP]* 10
  Talks Stalled Over UN Authority *[AFP]* 10
  Talks Suspended for One Hour *[AFP]* 11
  Talks Go Into 'Overtime' *[AFP]* 11
  Meeting Closes; Consultations Continue *[Jakarta TV]* 12

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Kaifu Plans Frank Exchange With Bush *[KYODO]* 13
Nakayama Sees Armacost, Stresses Friendly Ties *[KYODO]* 13
Japan Considering Lumber Products Tariff Cut *[KYODO]* 13
Mayors Protest Deployment of Carrier Independence *[KYODO]* 13
BOJ Ready To Take Further Action on Yen *[KYODO]* 14
Corporate Capital Investment To Rise in FY90 *[KYODO]* 14
Shevardnadze Visit Delayed 'Until After April' *[KYODO]* 14
Shevardnadze: USSR Territorial Stand Unchanged *[KYODO]* 14
Kaifu Meets With Sodnom, Pledges Stronger Ties *[KYODO]* 15
Sodnom Alludes to Less Dependence on USSR *[KYODO]* 15
Marubeni To Form Subsidiary in Hungary *[KYODO]* 16
Kaifu Clashes With Bosses Over Appointments *[KYODO]* 16
Cabinet Opinion on Kaifu 'Clean Policy' Mixed *[KYODO]* 17
LDP Members Chair Diet Standing Committees *[KYODO]* 18
Opposition To Question Kaifu on Recruit Donation *[KYODO]* 18
Hashimoto Retains Position as Finance Minister *[KYODO]* 18
KYODO Continues Profiles of New Ministers 19
  Management Agency Director Shiozaki 19
  Health Minister Tsushima 19
  Education Minister Hori 19
Doi Said To Have No Competition in JSP *[KYODO]* 20
Radicals Claim Fire at Shimizu President's Home *[KYODO]* 20
Company Denies Fishing in Disputed Waters *[KYODO]* 20

Mongolia

- Sodnom Begins Visit to Japan, Meets Officials *[MONTSAME]* ... 21
- Soviet Envoy Notes Past Faults in Cooperation *[MONTSAME]* ... 21

North Korea

- No Tae-u Assailed for 'Fabricating Two Koreas' *[Pyongyang Radio]* ... 21
- 'Repercussions' of Mobilization Order Reported *[KCNA]* ... 22
- U.S. Criticized for Arms Reduction Statements *[KCNA]* ... 23
- U.S. Accused of Making Japan 'Nuclear Base' *[KCNA]* ... 23
- Commentary on Anniversary of U.S. H-Bomb Test *[KCNA]* ... 23
- Ministry Issues Statement on Mandela's Release *[KCNA]* ... 24
- O Chin-u Receives New SFRY, CSSR Envoys *[KCNA]* ... 24
- KCNA on Soviet Army, Navy Day Celebrations ... 24
  - Soviet Attache Holds Reception ... 24
  - Friendship Society Shows Film ... 24
- Meeting of 'Production Innovators' Concludes ... 25
  - Yon Hyong-muk Gives Address *[KCNA]* ... 25
  - Speakers Vow To Effect Upsurge *[KCNA]* ... 27
  - Kim Il-song Attends Session *[KCNA]* ... 27
  - Closing Session Held 28 Feb *[KCNA]* ... 27
- Construction of Coal Mines Progressing *[KCNA]* ... 28
- Coal Mines Overfulfill Production Nationwide *[KCNA]* ... 28
- 'Vigorous Drive' Boosts Cement Production *[KCNA]* ... 28
- Upsurge in Socialist Construction Urged *[Pyongyang Radio]* ... 29
- Chuche Idea, Tested Leadership of Party Hailed *[Pyongyang Radio]* ... 33
- Daily on Modeling Society on Chuche Idea *[KCNA]* ... 35
- Children's Union Meeting Held in Pyongyang *[Pyongyang Radio]* ... 36
- Newspaper Reports on Successes of Student Yim *[KCNA]* ... 36

South Korea

- No Tae-u Calls for Talks With Kim Il-song *[Seoul Radio]* ... 37
  - YONHAP Reports on Address ... 37
- Cabinet Reshuffle Likely After Assembly Session *[YONHAP]* ... 38
- Floor Leaders Disagree on Agenda, Recess Date *[THE KOREA HERALD 17 Feb]* ... 38
- YONHAP Covers Kim Tae-chung Address ... 39
- 'Verbal War' Over Three-Party Merger Begins *[THE KOREA TIMES 28 Feb]* ... 40
- Opposition Party Seeks Alliance With PPD *[THE KOREA TIMES 17 Feb]* ... 40
- Political Watchers Doubt Union for Opposition *[THE KOREA HERALD 28 Feb]* ... 41
- * National Security Law Controversy Examined ... 41
  - * Four Parties' Views *[HANGUK ILBO 6 Dec]* ... 41
  - * Editorial Urges Compromise *[CHOSUN ILBO 6 Dec]* ... 42
- Secret Contacts Between North, South Hinted *[YONHAP]* ... 43
- Government May Permit Elderly To Visit North *[YONHAP]* ... 43
- North-South University Ties Proposed by Soviet *[KCNA]* ... 44
- Soviet Academician Analyzes Regional Security *[HANGUK ILBO 14 Feb]* ... 44
- Development of Ties With Soviet Union Viewed *[CHOSON ILBO 22 Feb]* ... 45
- Paper Views Seoul's Courting of PRC, USSR *[THE KOREA TIMES 27 Feb]* ... 46
- Analysts on Proposed Talks With USSR, PRC *[YONHAP]* ... 47
- Council for U.S.-ROK Relations Holds Meeting *[THE KOREA HERALD 28 Feb]* ... 48
- * Military Reorganization Affects Security *[MAL Dec]* ... 48

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

- Rangoon Meeting Discusses Election Provisions *[Rangoon Radio]* ... 53
- National Democratic Foundation Deregistered *[Rangoon Radio]* ... 53

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Returns From Meeting With Mandela *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 54

Singapore

Talks Begin With U.S. on Use of Military Bases *[THE STRAITS TIMES 28 Feb]* 54
Goh To Resolve Bilateral Relations Rationally *[THE STRAITS TIMES 26 Feb]* 54

Cambodia

Jakarta Peace Talks on Cambodia Conclude 55
    Hun Sen Comments *[AFP]* 55
    Situation Viewed *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 55
    Khmer Rouge Vow To Fight *[AFP]* 56
Libyan Ambassador Pays Visits to Officials 56
    Meets With Hun Sen *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 56
    Meets With Chea Sim *[SPK]* 57
Logistics Department Summarizes Political Work *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 57
VOK Says ANS Attacks Intensify in Cambodia 57
SRV Said To Send 870 Fresh Troops to Cambodia *[Radio VONADK]* 58
VONADK Reports Explosions in Phnom Penh 58
Protests in Kompong Chhnang, Udong Reported *[Radio VONADK]* 58
100 Monks in Kompong Cham Reported Drafted *[Radio VODK]* 58

Philippines

Laurel Says Aquino Cannot Impose Martial Law *[Manila Radio]* 58
Marines Secure Congress Amid Security Threats *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 28 Feb]* 59
Reportage on Enrile Case Developments Continues 59
    Nacionalista Party Statement *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 1 Mar]* 59
    High Court Discusses Case *[Quezon City Radio]* 60
    High Court Issues Resolution *[KYODO]* 61
    Enrile Challenges Aquino *[Manila Radio]* 61
Cagayan Governor Seen With 'Armed' Supporters *[Quezon City Radio]* 61
RAM Supporters Make Counter-Reward Offer *[Manila Radio]* 62
    Businessmen Seek Protection *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 24 Feb]* 62
Bomb Found Near Makati Cinema Square *[Quezon City Radio-TV]* 62
PC Forms Counter-Sparrow Teams in Bataan *[Manila Radio]* 62

Thailand

Sitthi Returns From Jakarta, Comments on Talks *[BANGKOK POST 1 Mar]* 62
Police Investigation on Saudi Murders Continues 63
    Iraqi May Be Link *[BANGKOK POST 24 Feb]* 63
    Conclusions Reached *[THE NATION 1 Mar]* 63
Chawalit Said Not To Quit Until Task Complete *[THE NATION 1 Mar]* 64
Opposition Criticizes Government on Caltex Deal *[BANGKOK POST 1 Mar]* 65

Vietnam

Spokeswoman Discusses Troop Presence in Cambodia *[Hanoi International]* 65
Radio Warning on Dismantling Cambodian Regime *[Hanoi International]* 65
Le Duc Anh, Delegation Conclude Cuba Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 66
    Leave Havana 26 Feb *[VNA]* 66
Leaders Attend Anti-Illiteracy Campaign Ceremony *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
    Education Minister Speaks *[VNA]* 67
Vo Van Kiet Attends Home Trade Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
Public Discussions Held on 8th Party Plenum *[VNA]* 67

    Leading Cadres Speak *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
General Comments on Party Leadership Over Army *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
Development of Mountainous Regions Discussed *[Hanoi Radio]* 71
Report on Paris Gathering Held by SRV Envoy *[VNA]* 71

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

Foreign Minister To Meet With James Baker 72
    Palmer Firm on Nuclear Policies *[AFP]* 72
    Palmer Welcomes Relaxing of Ban *[Melbourne International]* 72
    Moore on Issue of Talks *[AFP]* 73

Papua New Guinea

Australians Accused of Stealing Mine Property *[Melbourne International]* 73
Bougainville 'Militants' Confirm Ona Still Alive *[Melbourne International]* 73
Namaliu Announces Cease-Fire in Bougainville *[AFP]* 73
    Five Wounded on Eve of Cease-Fire *[AFP]* 74

Further on Jakarta Conference on Cambodia

Australia Defends Peace Plan

BK2702020190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Feb 90 p 4

[By Anurat Maniphan in Jakarta]

[Text] Australian officials yesterday defended their peace plan as "the only thing on the table" after France voiced reservations about discussing at United Nations role in detail here.

"There has never been any intention that the document should be a negotiating paper," an official said.

The 154-page peace plan already circulated to delegates at the Informal Meeting on Cambodia [IMC] is "merely a resource document" the official added.

The IMC is the first multi-national forum for the Cambodian parties as well as delegates from other countries to discuss the plan.

The plan in essence calls for UN involvement in an interim administration pending internationally supervised general elections. The lengthy working paper presents several options for the process.

Australian officials gave minimum and mid-range costs for organising general elections within a 12-month period at US$700 million and 987 million respectively. They noted that the estimates were reasonable given the US$416 million spent in Namibia during the same period.

French officials were earlier quoted as saying the IMC was not the proper forum to discuss the UN role in detail as it had received no mandate from the UN to negotiate.

The Australian official said the hope was for the four Cambodian parties to agree to an "enhanced UN role" at the IMC and "raise sights beyond that." The plan calls for a supreme national council to "develop" or turn over authority to the UN. The supreme national council, under Australia's proposal, is then to "embody Cambodian sovereignty."

But options allow for the two existing Cambodian governments to play certain administrative roles.

The composition of the supreme national council could be according to known party affiliations or on an individual basis, the official said.

The official stressed that the objective of the supreme council turning over administrative powers to the UN was so that it could organise elections. Hence the level of its participation in civil administration would depend on what was needed to ensure free and fair elections, he said. Some agencies may be in a better position than others to dispense patronage, such as the budget bureau for example, he noted.

Asked for the best argument to convince Cambodians to accept the plan, the official said "if they genuinely want peace, the best way to peace is a comprehensive settlement." "If they want a comprehensive settlement, in the absence of any other proposals, and the failure of other attempts, this is the only thing on the table for them to look at."

One Australian official warned that the Cambodian resistance demand that the Phnom Penh regime be dismantled would be too expensive to be realistic. He said the top estimate for dropping the Hun Sen administration over 12 months pending free elections would be US$21 billion and would involve more than 200,000 people.

A more reasonable figure, which has come from members of the UN, would be about $1 billion with only 12,000 extra people.

"If you stop to think about it you're really talking about dismantling a very considerable administration. It would be extremely costly," the official said.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans yesterday met with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and was later quoted as urging the guerrilla delegate to enter into discussions on the plan or face isolation from the international community.

The Khmer Rouge leader did not accept or reject the Australian plan outright, officials said. But this would be the first time they engaged in discussions on it.

Senator Evans assured the Khmer Rouge leader that there would be an equal chance for all parties to contest in UN-supervised elections. The Australian Foreign Minister was quoted as saying that it was "extremely important" that the Khmer Rouge enter into the discussions as without them their position would not be understood.

Senator Evans stressed that he sought a "broad understanding of the broad principles" of the plan, an official said.

The Khmer Rouge holds most reservations about the Australian plan.

Mr Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk have agreed on the principle that the UN presence be at "appropriate levels."

Phnom Penh's Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An told the Bangkok Post that the plan was "a good basis" for discussion. But he expressed regret that the plan does not provide for the non-return of the "genocidal" Khmer Rouge. "It is the most important issue for the Cambodian people—a matter of life and death," he said.

Ranariddh Hopes SRV Accepts UN Role

BK2702115490 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 0915 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 27 (OANA/ANTARA)—Prince Sihanouk's special envoy to the Jakarta Informal Meeting on Cambodia (IMC), Prince Ranariddh, expressed the hope that the IMC would be able to convince Vietnam to accept the UN role in the supervision and control of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

When questioned in Jakarta on Tuesday [27 February], the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] delegation leader also said such a condition is important in achieving a free and peaceful situation until such time when the United Nations could play a more effective role in maintaining durable peace in Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

After getting support from Prince Sihanouk on the Australian plan, which forms the groundwork for the talks, Ranariddh said several major problems should be resolved before the plan could be effective. The major problems as stated by Ranariddh were the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia under UN supervision, total disarmament, the control of arms supply, and the supervision of peace and security.

Besides this, he said another important problem was the formation of an interim administration that should organize a free, just, and democratic general elections.

"Only in this context could the Australian peace plan be carried out," Ranariddh said.

Meanwhile, Brunei Darussalam's Foreign Minister Mohamed Bolkiah said the proposal to establish an interim administration had received wide support, but numerous details should be taken into consideration and worked out.

"Brunei Darussalam is of the opinion that this meeting should decide on the formula for the interim government," Bolkiah said.

Delegates to the IMC were involved in a closed-door meeting from Tuesday morning until afternoon. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas expressed the hope that a press conference could be held later in the afternoon.

The Jakarta informal meeting is a follow-up of the International Conference on Cambodia (ICC) held in Paris, which was attended by the representatives from the four conflicting Cambodian factions, Indochina, ASEAN, Australia, and France.

Hun Sen Addresses Meeting

BK2802062290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0450 GMT 28 Feb 90

[quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 27 [date as received]—Following is the speech of Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the State of Cambodia Hun Sen delivered at the informal meeting on Cambodia (IMC) which was opened in Jakarta Monday [26 February] evening.

"On behalf of the delegation of the State of Cambodia allow me first to express my deep gratitude to H.E. [His Excellency] President Suharto, to the government and all the people of Indonesia, especially to H.E. Mr Ali Alatas and his colleagues for their very active contributions in the search for a political solution to the problem of Cambodia and their physical, intellectual and material efforts deployed in organizing this informal meeting on Cambodia, after having successfully arranged JIM-I and JIM-II and other rounds of meetings related to the JIMs [Jakarta informal meetings].

On this same occasion, I wish also to thank the French Government and governments of those countries which have sent delegations to contribute to the search for peace for the people of Cambodia. I wish also to congratulate the presence among us here of the Australian delegation and to express my heartfelt thanks to Sen. [Senator] Gareth Evans, Australian minister of foreign affairs and trade, and his colleagues for their very active efforts to find a breakthrough, to overcome the deadlock and move towards an appropriate fair and durable comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. At the same time, the State of Cambodian highly appreciates the efforts of the five big powers which have held two rounds of meetings to contribute to the search of a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem in the framework of the Paris conference on Cambodia and on the basic principle of respect for Cambodia's independence and sovereignty. I would also like to warmly congratulate the presence among us of H.E. Mr Rafeeuddin Ahmed, under secretary general of the UN and special representative of the UN secretary general, whose presence is the testimony of the UN's commitment to contribute in an effective manner to put an end to the current civil war in Cambodia.

Our meeting now is of utmost importance as it is being held in a new favorable situation allowing now for more progress which lays the foundation of a final resolution of the conflict in Cambodia.

After the Paris conference on Cambodia failed to achieve complete results because of the question of the interim authority responsible for the organization of elections during the transitional period. Vietnamese volunteer troops have been completely withdrawn from Cambodia on September 26, 1989, in fact 15 months ahead of schedule. Although this withdrawal took place without international supervision but it was generally recognized by the international community. [sentence as received] It was another demonstration of goodwill, which was undeniable, of the State of Cambodia and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

If we refer to the general consensus reached at JIM-I and JIM-II, [we] can see that one of the key issues of the conflict in Cambodia, namely the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia, has been finally solved. The other remaining key issue is now to prevent the return to Cambodia of the genocidal regime.

After the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, however, the whole world has seen that the civil war in Cambodia has been set ablazed, with the threat to see coming back to Cambodia of the most abominable genocidal regime which has no precedent in the history of mankind. That civil war in Cambodia in reality is fought between one party which opposes the return of the genocidal regime, and another party which attempts to reimpose this regime on the Cambodian people.

This is the kind of situation that our meeting is now facing. We should exert every efforts to find a compromise on basic issues which would lead us to end this civil war sooner so as to meet the Cambodians' deep aspiration for peace and the international community's worry about the possible return of the genocidal regime.

It is in this spirit that the delegation of the State of Cambodia is coming to take part in this informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta with the most sincere goodwill with the spirit of compromise aimed at putting an early end to the sufferings of the Cambodian people, allowing them to fully exercise their rights of self-determination through general, free, fair and democratic elections.

It is also in this same spirit that the Government of the State of Cambodia welcomes the initiatives of H.E. Sen. Gareth Evans whose proposals get around temporarily those issues which caused the deadlock and prevented the Paris conference on Cambodia of August 1989 from achieving a complete success. The Australian proposal addresses the key issue which determines the comprehensive solution of the Cambodian problem, that is the issue of the interim authority during the transitional period responsible for the organization of free general elections.

The delegation of the State of Cambodia is ready to discuss options contained in the the Australian proposal which would be realistic, practicable and reasonable in line with the Hun Sen-Sihanouk joint communique signed in Bangkok on Feb. 21, 1990 that is we should encourage the presence of the United Nations in Cambodia at appropriate levels and propose the establishment of a supreme national council symbolizing national sovereignty and unity.

We believe that any political solution must be based on the vital interests of the Cambodian people, in the first place on the principle of respect of their rights to self-determination, the respect of Cambodia's independence and sovereignty and on the actual fact that there are two warring governments in Cambodia.

Therefore, in order to reach a compromise on fundamental elements of a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem, we believe that our meeting should focus its discussions first on issues that can determine the final resolution of the Cambodian problem, namely the question of general, free, fair and democratic elections organized and supervised by the UN. In performing this mandate, the UN receives full rights from both governments in Cambodia.

The Government of the State of Cambodia wishes to solemnly declare that it will be happy to respect completely the verdict of the Cambodian people expressed through this election, no matter what the outcome would be.

Let me confirm to all of you, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, that the Government of the State of Cambodia is ready to accept the efficient and impartial role of the UN in the resolution of this key issue. We are also ready to discuss other related elements of a comprehensive solution—first of all the issues of the cessation of foreign military supplies to both Cambodian governments as proposed by the Soviet Union in the content of a moratorium—the ceasefire and the verification of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, as proposed by the Thai prime minister, H.E. Mr Chatchai Chunhawan.

Even though the duration of the transitional period could not extend far too long, the two Cambodian governments are required to continue asserting their responsibilities vis-a-vis the people, for the sake of social order, economic and social life of the Cambodian people. In this regard, we believe that the key to a political solution of the Cambodian problem does not rest with the establishment of an interim administration and the dissolution of the two existing Cambodian governments but it rests rather with the assurances that the Cambodian people will be able to express their wish through general, free and fair elections conducted and supervised by the UN.

Serious considerations must be given to this problem. What will happen if the present administrative structures in Cambodia are dissolved? Just the very decision to do so would immediately bring about nation-wide insecurity and chaos—the kind of favorable occasion for the Pol Pot genocidal clique to grab power again in Cambodia.

Furthermore, who will be responsible for the day-to-day economic and social life of millions of Cambodians?

The social chaos resulting from the decision to dismantle those institutions would be enough to destroy all our efforts for UN-organized free and fair elections.

This uncontrollable chaos would also pull down our achievements in national rehabilitation and reconstruction from the ruins left over by the genocidal regime.

We also believe that our meeting should also discuss Cambodia's permanent neutrality in the context of the neutrality of Southeast Asia so as to be in line with the ZOPFAN [Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality] concept advocated by ASEAN member states. Southeast Asia would then become forever a zone of peace, stability and neutrality.

Finally, we strongly hope that, with total goodwill from all parties, this Jakarta informal meeting on Cambodia may produce positive results which eventually will end the sufferings of the Cambodian people and allow Cambodia's reconstruction."

Khieu Samphan Addresses Meeting

BK2802011590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Feb 90 p 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon in Jakarta]

[Text] The Khmer Rouge yesterday said it would not respond to the Australian peace proposal until Vietnam accepted a UN administrative and peace-keeping role in Cambodia.

Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, made the remark at the end of his speech on the second day of the three-day peace talks on Cambodia here.

On Monday, Khieu met Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans to discuss the Australian peace plan.

Much of Khieu's speech yesterday focused on the alleged return of Vietnamese troops to Cambodia with the aid of a map to show supposed locations of Vietnamese troops.

Vietnam completed what it said was a total troop withdrawal from Cambodia last September. But resistance group's unconfirmed reports said that up to 20,000 troops have returned to Cambodia since October.

A delegate said the Khmer Rouge asked Australia whether Vietnam would accept a UN role in verifying the claimed troop withdrawal. No answer was reported.

Khieu revived the Khmer Rouge version of a UN role in Cambodia which would include verifying the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, overseeing a ceasefire and disarmament, guaranteeing the formation of a four-party provisional government and deploying a UN peacekeeping force.

Khieu told other participants during yesterday's meeting that the Australian proposal should be treated as a working paper.

The Australian proposal calls for the setting up of a UN interim government to oversee a general election in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge has not officially responded to the proposal while both Sihanouk and Vietnam-backed Cambodian leader Hun Sen have welcomed the peace plan.

In his speech Sihanouk's son Prince Ranariddh said the UN should verify the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and set up an interim administering authority to organize free fair and democratic elections.

Other ASEAN countries have also expressed strong support for the proposed UN interim administration.

Singapore's Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng said the proposed UN role must be a concrete role and that "a token or cosmetic UN role will not only fail, but also seriously damage the UN's reputation and its ability to function effectively in resolving conflicts in other regions of the world."

Wong said many crucial details concerning the UN role should be worked out by all parties concerned.

Brunei's Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah urged all conflicting Cambodian parties to demonstrate a selfless sense of nationalism in order to reach a settlement.

Furter on Khieu Samphan Address

BK2702101290 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0936 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 27 (OANA/ANTARA)—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan here Tuesday [27 February] called for the setting up of a provisional government in Phnom Penh made up of rival groups in the Cambodian conflicts.

Moreover, he said in speech before the ongoing informal meeting on Cambodia (IMC), the setting up of such a provisional government would put an end to the partitioning of the territories under temporary control of different parties, which were obstacle to the effective UN control and supervision.

Besides, he went on, the establishment of such a government implies the acceptance by all of the principle of national reconciliation, whose importance cannot be overemphasized if everybody really wants peace and stability in Cambodia.

Concerning the UN role in Cambodia, Khieu Samphan pointed to Prince Sihanouk's peace plan, which said that the UN role was not limited only to the control and supervision of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

The UN is invited to ensure, through a UN-international control mechanism and an international peacekeeping forces (IPKF) of the UN, the whole peace process from the start through the end, he added.

In this regard, Khieu Samphan summarized the role of the UN into eight points, namely the UN supervision and verification of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. The UN control and supervision of a cease-fire. The UN control and supervision of the total disarmament of all warring parties in Cambodia. The UN guarantee of the conditions for the formation of the provisional government of Cambodia. Joint operation by the UN and the provisional government of Cambodia to conduct general census of the population. The UN control and supervision of free and democratic elections. The deployment of the UN-IPKF with adequate personnel and means to ensure peace, security and stability in Cambodia. And the UN guarantee of the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh regime, said that his side welcomed the Australian initiatives launched by Australian Foreign Minister Senator Gareth Evans.

He said the Australian proposal addressed the key issue which determined the comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem, that was the issue of the interim authority during the transitional period responsible for the organization of free general elections in Cambodia.

He further said that with the spirit of compromise aimed at putting an early end to the sufferings of the Cambodian people his side was ready to discuss ways and means to seek a solution to the Cambodian conflict.

Tuesday's meeting was chaired by Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in his capacity as co-chairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (ICC), as another co-chairman, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas has returned home.

Nguyen Co Thach Addresses Meeting

BK2802135990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Feb 90

["Text" of speech by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the Informal Meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta on 27 February—read by announcer]

[Text] Their Excellencies Cochairmen, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

1. I welcome the efforts of the Republic of Indonesia in organizing the Informal Meeting on Cambodia after successfully hosting JIM-1 and JIM-2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings]. The results of these Jakarta informal meetings have helped break the deadlock and have become the basis for an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue, thereby paving the way for the convening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia in August 1989.

I also highly appreciate the efforts of the French Republic in seeking an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue. I highly value the great contributions made by the cochairmen. I welcome the constructive initiatives of His Excellency Gareth Evans, minister of foreign affairs of Australia, which have contributed to breaking the impasse of the Paris conference on Cambodia. I greet His Excellency Ahmed, representative of the UN secretary general, and the delegates present at this meeting today.

This Informal Meeting on Cambodia has an important significance. It creates an opportunity for all sides which took part in the historic JIM-1 and JIM-2 and the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to accomplish an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue. The Cambodian issue is an affair of the Cambodians; at the same time, it directly concerns the Southeast Asian countries. No one can replace the Cambodians in solving their internal affairs, and no one can replace the Southeast Asians in solving their own affairs. A solution to the Cambodian issue as well as to the other regional problems is closely linked with the vital interests of the Southeast Asian nations. The Southeast Asian countries should play an important role in solving the Cambodian issue.

Since the Paris International Conference on Cambodia adjourned, the situation has undergone many changes. Vietnam has pulled out all its troops from Cambodia. Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan proposed an international control mechanism—ICM—and a cease-fire, and two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, proposed initiatives on stopping foreign military aid to the two governments in Cambodia. The proposal advanced by the Australian foreign minister on 24 November 1989 in which the issues causing a deadlock at the Paris conference on Cambodia and the setting up of a provisional coalition government in Cambodia were set aside in order to deal directly with the basic and long-term question—namely, to realize the Cambodian people's right to self-determination through free, fair, and democratic general elections organized by the United Nations—has opened up the possibility of achieving an overall solution to the Cambodian issue.

The response by nearly all the parties concerned, especially the goodwill of the State of Cambodia which is prepared to accept a UN role in solving the Cambodian issue, has infused this important proposal with fresh vitality. The efforts of the five big powers have been significant contributions to the work of the Paris conference on Cambodia.

The communique issued on the 21 February Bangkok meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk is an important contribution to our meeting.

2. This Informal Meeting on Cambodia enjoys a favorable condition in that Vietnam has completely withdrawn its troops. One of the two key issues at the conclusion of JIM-1 has been settled. Now we have to solve the remaining key issue, that is, to prevent the genocidal policies and acts, as concluded at JIM-1 and the Paris conference.

I would like to reaffirm my statement at the Paris conference that Vietnam will not sign any agreement legalizing the genocidal Pol Pot clique. This meeting should make much progress in the settlement of the Cambodian question in order to resume at an early date the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and put an end to the suffering of the Cambodian people. For this purpose, the meeting should draw a lesson from the failure of the Paris conference and avoid becoming bogged down in temporary issues of the transitional period, namely dissolving the two existing governments in Cambodia and establishing a provisional coalition government of Cambodia. The great value of Australia's initiative is that it sets aside these two issues and proceeds directly to solving one of the two fundamental and long-term issues, that is to exercise the Cambodian people's right to self-determination through truly free and fair general elections under UN supervision. The other fundamental and long-term issue is to respect Cambodia's independence, neutrality, unity, and sovereignty.

I propose that our meeting cut out the two issues which drove the Paris conference to an impasse and focus its energies on satisfactorily solving the two fundamental and long-term issues and laying down the bases for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian question. These two fundamental and long-term issues are also the two objectives which the countries concerned—including the five powers—should work toward in order to reach a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem.

3. In the framework of a comprehensive political solution, Vietnam holds that the United Nations has the responsibility to monitor, supervise, and verify:

A. The cessation of all foreign military aid to the two opposing governments in Cambodia;

B. The withdrawal of all foreign troops and the termination of reintroducing foreign troops into Cambodia; and

C. A cease-fire and the guarantee that the armed forces of the two opposing governments do not take any action which impedes free, fair, and democratic elections.

Vietnam supports Chairman Hun Sen's position by which the United Nations is entrusted with organizing general elections.

I agree that it is most necessary for general elections to be organized and conducted by the United Nations.

I agree on establishing a system of measures for ensuring that the Cambodian people cast their votes without fear or threats from forces outside or within. This concerns the maintenance of security which the United Nations is responsible for supervising as proposed by His Excellency Evans.

I deem that the two conditions cited above are adequate and necessary. We should not become mired in one of the two issues which brought a stalemate to the Paris conference, namely the dissolution of the two governments. The general elections in Namibia and Nicaragua took place in a truly fair and free manner under conditions which were not as adequate or tight as those we are planning for Cambodia. In both of these places, general elections were organized not by the United Nations but by the existing administrations.

I believe that the third necessary condition is that the United States should play a very important role in respecting Cambodia's sovereignty. Cambodia is not Namibia. Namibia was not subjected to direct administration and military presence of the United Nations, and there is no reason to impose such a demand on Cambodia—an independent and sovereign state—at variance with the UN Charter. If in other countries of the world, and in Australia next March, the general elections organized by the existing administrations can be free and fair, why is it that the United Nations cannot organize public general elections with the existence of the two current governments in Cambodia?

The dissolution of the two existing governments will create chaos and lead to the return of the genocidal clique. Any general elections should take place in an orderly and legal manner. The existence of the two current governments and Cambodia's sovereignty constitute a necessity for maintaining order. The Phnom Penh government has declared that the two current governments will limit themselves to ensuring the Cambodian people's daily life and maintaining order; and they voluntarily delegate an important part of their power to the United Nations in connection with supervising the implementation of the agreement and organizing general elections. Only the Cambodian people themselves can dissolve the two existing governments through general elections organized by the United Nations.

4. All of us have agreed that one of the two objectives in solving the Cambodia problem is to build a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia friendly to all countries. Any future Cambodian government must follow this policy.

We contend that a neutral Cambodia can be set up only in a neutral Southeast Asia. Peace in each Southeast Asian country is closely linked to peace in the entire region and vice versa. For the past 10 years, the following two approaches have prevailed in dealing with the problems of Cambodia and Southeast Asia: 1) Achieving reconciliation among Southeast Asian countries first to create a favorable setting for solving the Cambodian problem; 2) Solving the Cambodian problem first to create conditions for regional reconciliation.

History has shown that both approaches are not unanimously agreed upon by all countries in the region. We recommend that Cambodia's neutrality be included in the framework of a peaceful, free, and neutral Southeast Asia as proposed by the ASEAN countries in Kuala Lumpur in 1971. Now is a good opportunity for the Southeast Asian countries to establish reconciliation and cooperation, and respect for Cambodia's neutrality.

If countries continually divide into two opposition groups, suspicion among them can in no way contribute to seeking a political solution to the Cambodia problem. In this spirit, we totally support the proposal of the Lao People's Democratic Republic delegation for guaranteeing Cambodia's permanent neutrality in the framework of a peaceful, friendly, and cooperative Southeast Asia.

Dear Excellencies and Cochairmen: I hope that our meeting will concentrate on discussing the two fundamental and long-term issues, these being the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people in truly free, fair, and democratic elections and the guarantee of the permanent neutrality of Cambodia in the framework of a peaceful, free, and neutral Southeast Asia.

We are convinced that the settlement of these two problems will contribute not only to building a Cambodia of peace, independence, neutrality, nonalignment, and friendship with all countries, but also to building a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

We must put an end to all thoughts of regional confrontation and bring about a lasting peace to Southeast Asia, opening up a new era in the regional history.

The SRV delegation will actively cooperate with other participants for the success of this meeting.

Thank you for your attention.

Sitthi Sawetsila Addresses Meeting

BK2802010590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon in Jakarta]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Thailand yesterday endorsed the Australian peace plan calling for an interim UN administration in Cambodia and pledged to put its "total weight" behind the peace effort to end the Cambodian conflict.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the closed-door meeting that it was time further "incremental progress" in the negotiation process was made. "Our top priority is to accept an enhancement of the UN role and its parameters as well as its basic functions," Sitthi said.

He also urged the meeting to consider the idea of a supreme national body that would embrace Cambodia's sovereignty and unity.

"You can be sure that Thailand will put its total weight behind the current peace process so that our region will be peaceful, stable and prosperous," Sitthi said.

His strong endorsement of the Australian peace plan indicated Thailand's seriousness in wanting the Jakarta meeting to come up with a tangible result.

"It would be a tremendous disservice to our cause if this meeting were to degenerate into futile debate."

He added that it was crucial that further progress be made at this important juncture as failure to do so would precipitate continued fighting in Cambodia and go against the prevailing world trend for change through dialogue.

"We have openly admitted that a military solution is not only undersirable but also not possible. We must keep in tune with the favourable and progressive changes in the world at large," Sitthi said.

The meeting opened on Monday night with a warning from Alatas that delegates should prepare well at this meeting for the reconvening of the Paris conference, otherwise it would jeopardize the whole negotiation process for peace in Cambodia.

In his speech, Sitthi said the meeting should seriously and objectively devote itself to the task of considering new approaches to finding the way to a comprehensive solution.

He referred to recent positive developments including two rounds of meetings of United Nations Security Council members and the recent Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting in Bangkok and their joint communique.

The joint communique said the two Cambodian leaders agreed on an "appropriate level " of a UN presence and the setting up of a supreme national body.

"It was significant that both leaders were able to set a positive tone and set aside some of the mutual mistrust that have beset previous talks," Sitthi said. He expressed the hope that the same kind of spirit would prevail in Jakarta.

These two issues have topped the talks agenda here. Delegates all agree they want the four Cambodian groups to reach an agreement, in principle, related to the UN interim administration in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk wants the UN administration to replace the current government in Phnom Penh and be involved in administering the election and verifying the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Sitthi said the Jakarta meeting was being closed watched by the world community.

"If we fail to make any progress here, we may lose an opportunity to rally adequate international support required to maintain the momentum of negotiations," the minister said.

Hun Sen Issues Written Statement

BK2802035890 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0324 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 28 (OANA/ANTARA)—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen Tuesday [27 February] welcomed UN participation and the discontinuation of foreign military aid to the two present Cambodian governments in the interest of a free and fair general elections, provided there would be no vacuum making possible a return of the Pol Pot group.

"We strongly believed that a political solution of the Cambodian conflict cannot be achieved merely by forming a provisional administrative authority following a dissolution of the two present Cambodian governments," said a written statement of the prime minister of the Cambodian People's Republic [as received] Tuesday.

Without forwarding a clear and concrete proposal on how the UN should play its role in the provisional government pending the elections, Hun Sen said the people of Cambodia hoped to be able to express their aspirations through the general elections held by the interim administration.

He also reminded that there should be no chaos and security disturbance in the wake of the dissolution of the present authorities in Cambodia, which may give the opportunity to the Pol Pot "genocidal clique" to return to power in Cambodia.

"Furthermore, who is reponsible for taking care of the social and economic daily life of the millions of the Cambodian people," said the Cambodian farmer's 40-year-old son who became prime minister since 1985. [sentence as received]

In another part of the five-page statement, Hun Sen pointed out that his delegation came to the informal meeting on Cambodia with a spirit of compromise with a view to ending the sufferings of the Cambodian people.

He also praised Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans whom he called the saviour of the stalemated Paris conference on Cambodia in August last year when the deliberations touched on who was supposed to sit in the provisional government during the transitional period, and to be responsible for the holding of a free and fair general elections.

Meanwhile, head of the Khmer Rouge Khieu Samphan in his written statement Tuesday proposed the formation of a provisional quadripartite government with equal voting rights under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk.

He also proposed eight roles of the United Nations during the transitional period, including supervision of the withdrawal of all Vietnamese military forces, control of a ceasefire, the holding of a population census and general elections together with the provisional government, and the formation of an international peacekeeping force.

Factions Agree on Need for UN Role

OW2702081590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 27 Feb 90

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 27 KYODO—Leaders of the Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas agreed Tuesday on the United Nations' involvement in restoring peace in Cambodia but remained sharply divided over the formation of a provisional government toward that goal.

Prime Minister Hun Sen from Phnom Penh flatly rejected the suggestion of Khmer Rouge guerrilla leader Khieu Samphan for dissolution of his Vietnam-backed government. "We believe that the key to a political solution of the Cambodian problem does not rest with the dissolution of the two existing Cambodian governments," Hun Sen said in a five-page statement at a plenary session of the three-day peace negotiations that started Monday. "What will happen if the present administrative structures in Cambodia are dissolved?" he added in the statement.

Speaking after Hun Sen, Khieu Samphan said it is necessary to set up a provisional government embracing all four groups under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chief of the resistance movement which has been fighting to topple the Phnom Penh government for more than 10 years. He underlined the importance of participation of both the four-party provisional government and the United Nations in "supervising and controlling" the process toward peace. Khieu Samphan represents the Khmer Rouge, the strongest of three guerrilla groups forming the National Government of Camdodia which is recognized by the United Nations and most Western countries.

Hun Sen and Khieu Samphan also sharply differed over their assessment of an Australian peace proposal which is the basis of discussion at the current negotiations.

Expressing his "dearest thanks" to Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, Hun Sen welcomed the proposal, saying it will help overcome the deadlock which stalled the Paris International Conference for Cambodian Peace held last year. At the time, Hun Sen objected to the United Nations' involvement in the Cambodian peace process and his acceptance of the UN role is regarded as a major concession from Phnom Penh.

Khieu Samphan did not refer to Australia's peace initiative at all in the statement.

Evans is taking part in the peace negotiations at a Jakarta hotel as a "resource delegate" together with participants from the four warring Cambodian factions, France, six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, as well as Vietnam and Laos.

In an opening statement Monday night, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, host of the meeting, referred to recent peace initiatives and said: "(They) warrant the reactivation of the negotiating process with an improved prospect for further progress toward a solution" to the 11-year-old conflict.

In yet another clear reference to the Australian peace proposal, Hun Sen in Tuesday's statement said: "(The meeting) is being held in a new favorable situation."

Alatas Closes 'First-Day Session'

BK2702130490 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who chaired the first-day session of the informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta today, has closed the session. Following the closure, he said today's session—which was held behind closed doors—proceeded constructively, reflecting the desire of all participants for concrete achievement.

[Begin Alatas recording in English] On the whole, it was a rather focused exchange of views, and I can say I was encouraged and noting a common will among the participants to try to move the negotiating process forward. [end recording]

Accompanied by the representative of French foreign minister, Claude Martin, Minister Ali Alatas said that in todays's session all participants voiced their general opinions. On the whole, the exchange of ideas proceeded in an orderly manner, thus reflecting everone's desire to take further steps.

Speaking to local and foreign journalists, Ali Alatas said that there has not been any concrete achievement yet. He reminded that the way to a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem is still far ahead, and the informal meeting on Cambodia is not the only measure being taken.

Ali Alatas, who appeared before journalists without being accompanied by the delegations' representatives, explained that the second day of the session tomorrow will be a consultation meeting either between the chairman of the meeting and delegates or among delegates themselves.

Alatas Speaks at News Conference

BK2802005590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon in Jakarta]

[Excerpt] Indonesia's Foriegn Minister Ali Alatas said yesterday he would consider an agreement in writing by the Khmer Rouge on an enhanced UN role as a mark of success of the informal meeting.

If the Khmer Rouge endorse such a statement substituting a four-party interim government with the UN, however vague it may be, the peace talks could "definitely" be regarded as a success, he said.

Alatas told a press conference that participants in the meeting were working towards a joint statement that would reflect where their ideas converge but refused to elaborate.

"I am encouraged by a common will of the participants to move the negotiation process forward to bring whatever differences closer together," he said.

Alatas' remark came amid reports that the Khmer Rouge has neither accepted nor rejected the Australian proposal.

"There has not been an outright rejection of any proposal," said Alatas.

Last night discussions continued in groups between the co-chairmen, Indonesia and France, and certain delegations and between other delegations themselves.

The three-day meeting, which will end today, holds the possibility of narrowing the differences among the Cambodian parties, according to Alatas.

"We want to make concrete progress," he said.

Also attending the press conference was senior French Foreign Ministry official Claude Martin who replaced French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, after he flew back to Paris yesterday morning.

Alatas repeated that the meeting was part of ongoing efforts to prepare for the reconvening of the Paris conference on Cambodia. He said the outcome and assessment would determine when the Paris meeting would be convened.

During the press conference, Alatas stressed the importance of regional countries trying their best to solve the 11-year-old problem themselves.

"We should share the view that the prime effort resides with us. If the region does not seize this opportunity or cannot agree itself, then we deserve the sorry state where other people will resolve our problem for us," he said.

He said regional countries should not wait until the major powers tell us how or what to do.

"That is not something that Indonesia will accept." [passage omitted]

Alatas Cited on 'Progress' Made

BK2802091390 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Feb 90

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpt] The Cambodia peace talks in Jakarta are due to finish in a few hours. Indonesia says the negotiations are at a sensitive stage. The cochairman of the talks, the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mr. Alatas, says all parties now accept the central idea of Australia's proposal of a role for the United Nations. Our correspondent at the talks, Graeme Dobell, says the problem is getting agreement on the many details of United Nations involvement.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] Mr. Alatas says he has a modest goal to move the agonizingly slow process one step forward. But as he told reporters the fact that [words indistinct] still going on and a cease-fire is not in sight shows the gap still existing.

The Indonesian foreign minister says the Jakarta talks are an attempt to lay the ground for (?a restart) of the Paris peace talks, and Mr. Alatas says the mood is constructive.

[Begin Alatas recording in English] I can say I was encouraged in noting a will—a common will—among the participants to try to move the negotiating process forward, to see whether we can indeed bring whatever divergent positions there still are on the many details and detailed aspects closer together, and to see whether we can consolidate and solidify the already converged positions there are on the various aspects of the comprehensive solution. [end Alatas recording]

Mr. Alatas said he would consider it a definite progress if the Khmer Rouge abandoned its demand for an interim government in Cambodia involving all four factions and instead accepted the Australian proposal for United Nations administration. The Indonesian foreign minister pointed to the changed attitude of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

At last June Paris peace talks, Prime Minister Hun Sen rejected any UN role in Cambodia. All that have changed.

[Begin recording in English] In Paris, some parties did not even want to talk about the UN, and now we (?meet again) in Jakarta, we are talking about a possible UN administrative role. If you think that is just water under the bridge, then I do not know what you are looking at. I think, we have been making progress since Paris; new ideas have emerged. We are now looking at the possibility of a breakthrough, and though (?they may not) make the headline in your paper but it made a headline in our [word indistinct]. [end Alatas recording]

Along with the delegates and hundreds of reporters covering the conference, there is one personal witness to the tragedy of Cambodia. Dr. Haing Ngor lost his family to the Khmer Rouge. [passage omitted on Haing Ngor's call for peace] [end recording]

Further on Alatas' Remarks

BK2702154990 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that there is no need to make a hasty decision at the Informal Meeting on Cambodia even though the delegates feel the need to do so. Minister Alatas said this is because the meeting in Paris is still a long way off and a decision depends on other issues and programs that may come about.

Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta tonight, Ali Alatas said that the meeting in Paris will be more important because the participants do not want another deadlock. In view of this, preparations are being made as best as possible at the current meeting in Jakarta to pave the way for the resumption of talks in Paris.

Son Sann on Proposed Interim Body

BK2802054290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 28 (AFP)—Son Sann, one of the leaders of the Cambodian resistance coalition, said Wednesday [28 February] that although his faction agrees on the need for a U.N. role in any settlement, it wants an interim government to hold executive power in Cambodia. Mr. Son Sann, commenting on an Australian proposal for a major role by the United Nations in a Cambodia in transition, said the proposed supreme national council (SNC) should have executive powers and not merely devolve its authority to the United Nations. "It must be representing the authority and sovereignty of Cambodia and as such must have the composition and structure of a real government and must be an executive body," he told journalists here.

Under proposals circulating at the current Jakarta talks on Cambodia, the warring factions—the resistance alliance of the communist Khmer Rouge, the non-communist forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government—should form the SNC to symbolize Cambodian sovereignty. But under the proposals, the SNC would delegate executive powers to the United Nations, which would be responsible for administering the country and organizing free elections. "If (the SNC) has no power, how can they represent the sovereignty and authority of the Cambodian people?" Mr. Son Sann asked.

The former premier was speaking on the last day of the informal meeting on Cambodia, which began Monday. Attending the talks were co-chairmen Indonesia and France, the four warring factions, Vietnam, Laos, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Australia.

Mr. Son Sann said his faction could not accept the sharing of power in the SNC if it was based on only two governments and not the four factions. Phnom Penh's Premier Hun Sen has agreed on the need for an interim body such as the SNC, but demands that power be shared between Phnom Penh representatives and those of the the national government of Kampuchea, the tripartite resistance coalition. "To have real unity, we have to have equal power to each (faction)... In principle the sharing of power must be just," Mr. Son Sann said.

The KPNLF leader said he had "a practical solution" to end the 11 year conflict, and that it would not involve "so many millions of dollars." "I will tell the Australians. I will tell the U.N. secretary general," he said, but declined to give any details.

The Australian proposal foresees U.N. involvement that could cost anywhere between 700 million dollars and more than two billion dollars.

Talks Stalled Over UN Authority

BK2802085090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 28 (AFP)—International efforts to pressure the warring Cambodian factions into giving the United Nations full transitional authority in their country ran into serious difficulty here Wednesday [28 February].

Resistance coalition representatives said they were insisting that executive authority remain with Cambodian parties, although they were unable to agree on any power-sharing formula.

Proposals from the factions' international backers debated here called for a supreme national council (SNC) of Cambodians but which would devolve powers to a UN body during the transition to elections.

A hectic round of negotiations involving individual delegations or small groups continued into the afternoon here, with plans for a plenary session delayed until later.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of host Indonesia spearheaded the consultations with successive hour-long meetings Wednesday with representatives of the three resistance factions. Mr. Alatas, who was said to be meeting the Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane delegations after lunch, told reporters at midday: "I still have a long way to go."

Attending the informal talks here were the Cambodian factions, Vietnam, Laos, France, Australia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The talks were intended to pave the way for a resumption of the international conference in Paris which stalled last August when the factions were unable to agree on power-sharing arrangements in the transition to elections.

The same parties plus Canada, India, Japan and France's colleagues as permanent members of the UN Security Council—Britain, China, the Soviet Union and the United States—took part in the Paris talks.

Diplomatic and conference sources agreed that parties not present in Jakarta were weighing heavily on the discussions.

"How can we define a UN role in Cambodia without the big five (permanent members of the Security Council), and especially without China," one delegate asked. China is the chief backer of the Khmer Rouge resistance faction.

The sources also questioned the mandate of the various Cambodian participants, saying that, to different degrees, there was dissension within the leadership of each.

After consultations Wednesday morning, Prince Norodom Ranaritth, representing his father Prince Norodom Sihanouk's faction, stated categorically his movement wanted a UN presence in the interim administration "from the top to the bottom."

Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen has rejected this possibility, saying his administration should be left largely in place or risk "chaos."

Former Premier Son Sann, leader of another resistance faction, said Wednesday that while he agreed on a UN role, he would insist that a Cambodian interim government hold executive power.

The supreme national council discussed here "must have the composition and structure of a real government and must be an executive body," Mr. Son Sann told reporters.

As for a UN role, the warring factions have agreed on the principle of an SNC but are far apart on its composition.

Phnom Penh wants a 50-50 share with the resistance coalition, while the guerrilla alliance wants a three-to-one majority.

Talks Suspended for One Hour

BK2802150590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1440 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 28 (AFP)—Regional talks on Cambodia were unexpectedly suspended for an hour Wednesday, [28 February] after a difficult day of negotiations.

Cambodian resistance faction leader Son Sann said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had requested the suspension.

However, Indonesian Foreign Ministry sources said it was Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge resistance faction, who asked for the suspension.

Leaving the conference hall, Mr. Khieu Samphan said the main difficulty facing the conference at this point was "how to proceed with elections while Vietnamese troops are still in Cambodia." He was referring to allegations that some Vietnamese troops had returned to Cambodia after their official withdrawal in September.

Mr. Thach refused to make any comment.

Participants at the Jakarta talks were in intensive negotiations throughout the day Wednesday to hammer out some form of written agreement on at least general principles for a Cambodian settlement.

Talks Go Into 'Overtime'

BK2802133490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1323 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Feb 28 (AFP)—Regional talks on Cambodia went into overtime Wednesday [28 February] with the warring factions still far apart on key issues.

Major sticking points centered on a definition of the United Nations role in a transitional administration and the composition and powers of a supreme national council.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of the host country, Indonesia, had circulated 21 proposed "points of common understandings" Tuesday to try to head off a battle of conflicting communiques among the various parties. But on Wednesday two of the Cambodian factions proposed their own, very different versions, and the other two sought modifications to the original document. Mr. Alatas was "tearing his hair out" after sometimes heated talks with each of the Cambodian factions, conference sources said. Flanked by French representative Claude Martin, Mr. Alatas conducted intensive consultations throughout the day in hopes of achieving agreement on even a minimum document outlining general principles if not concrete details, the sources said. "They (the factions) have gone back to the old debates," Mr. Alatas was quoted as telling one delegation.

A plenary session was delayed until mid-evening. Some foreign ministers put off their departure, but others left Jakarta as scheduled for home, leaving behind senior officials to represent them. [passage omitted]

International efforts to pressure the Cambodian factions into giving the United Nations full transitional authority ran into serious difficulty when the resistance insisted that executive authority remain with Cambodian parties.

Counter-proposals put out Wednesday by the Khmer Rouge resistance faction and the Phnom Penh government were totally silent on a proposed U.N. role in the interim civil administration.

Proposals from the factions' international backers debated here called for a supreme national council (SNC) of Cambodians which would devolve powers to a U.N. body during the transition to elections. [passage omitted]

Meeting Closes; Consultations Continue

BK2802160690 Jakarta TVRI Television Network in Indonesian 1400 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The Informal Meeting on Cambodia came to a close at 2030 West Indonesian Time [1330 GMT] after three-days of negotiations on Australia's proposal for a UN-supervised provisional government in Cambodia. Here is TVRI correspondent Yasirwan Oyong reporting:

[Begin Yasirwan recording in progress] Consultations are still going on among cochairmen Ali Alatas and Claude Martin from France and all warring Cambodian factions, as well as other delegates attending the meeting. All the consultative meetings were held behind closed doors. The first meeting involved Prince Ranariddh and cochairmen Ali Altas and Claude Martin. No information was available as to what was discussed at the one-hour meeting. However, it could be ascertained that the meeting was aimed at trying to bridge the existing differences, including how to break the impasse at the coming Paris meeting and to discuss in detail Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans' working paper on his proposal.

Minutes later, Son Sann from the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, KPNLF, was seen entering the consultation room.

Answering a question, Son Sann said that his faction accepts the the presence of a supreme national council under the supervision of the United Nations, but the council should not be seen as a consultative body. [passage omitted on Son San meeting with monks]

Khieu Samphan was seen shouting when entering the consultation room but was not willing to speak to newsmen who had long been waiting outside the consultation room. Earlier, Khieu Samphan reiterated the five-point peace plan that was put forward by Prince Sihanouk and which Khieu Samphan approved of. Basically, the peace plan has two fundamental issues; that is, the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces under the supervision of the United Nations and representatives of the four Cambodian parties, and national reconciliation among all warring Cambodian factions through the establishment of a provisional quadripartite government on equal footing under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk.

After meeting with Khieu Samphan, cochairmen Ali Alatas and Claude Martin jointly met Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthideth, and Hun Sen, the Vietnamese-backed regime's prime minister. Like the previous consultative meetings, this meeting was also held behind closed doors. Nguyen Co Thach was not willing to answer newsmen's questions on the proceedings of the meeting but instead laughed at the sight of newsmen who had gathered at the meeting site since morning.

In his earlier statement, the Vietnamese foreign minister had reiterated his stand, among other things, for all warring factions to accept the United Nations' role at appropriate time.

Following their consultative meetings with all warring factions, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and French Deputy Foreign Minister Claude Martin, in their capacity as cochairmen, discussed the outcome of the consultative meetings with ASEAN foreign ministers as well as Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans and UN special envoy Rafeeuddin Ahmed. [passage omitted on background of international meeting on Cambodia] [end recording]

Japan

Kaifu Plans Frank Exchange With Bush

OW0103120890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said on Thursday that he will have a frank exchange of views with U.S. President George Bush this weekend.

Kaifu was speaking at a meeting with a group of government officials and reporters accompanying him on a brief four-day trip to Palm Springs, California. The prime minister said the two days of summit talks will cover both global and bilateral levels matters.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who will accompany Kaifu on the trip, told the same session that he hopes to reinvigorate the Japan- U.S. relationships.

Kaifu is scheduled to leave Tokyo Friday and hold two rounds of talks with Bush in the Californian resort on Friday and Saturday (local time). Kaifu and Nakayama will return to Tokyo Sunday night.

Nakayama Sees Armacost, Stresses Friendly Ties

OW0103043590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama told U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost on Thursday that economic friction between Japan and the United States should be placed in the context of their overall friendly and cooperative relationship, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Nakayama made the remarks in a 20-minute meeting with Armacost prior to the envoy's departure for the U.S. to prepare for the summit meeting Friday and Saturday between Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and U.S. President George Bush.

Nakayama stressed that it is important for the two leaders to discuss economic problems in their "proper place" with an eye to the importance of maintaining a "global partnership" into the 21st Century, the officials said. The remarks echo those made by other Foreign Ministry officials, who appear anxious to downplay the widely anticipated emphasis on bilateral economic problems at the summit.

Armacost agreed that the two countries must deal with their economic difficulties in "a wider context" and that relations should be viewed "comprehensively." He also said the fact that Kaifu will meet Bush so soon after reelection is deeply meaningful as it illustrates the close consultative and cooperative ties between the two countries.

The summit was hurriedly proposed by Bush last Friday in a midnight telephone call to Kaifu after trade talks in Tokyo ended on a sour note earlier in the day. The timing and nature of the call appeared to put Japanese officials in an uncomfortable position. But Armacost told Nakayama that Bush is a very easygoing person and his personal call to Kaifu was indicative of that style.

In a related development, officials said they understand that Treasury Secretary James Brady will likely attend the talks. Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday they understand U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills would not attend the discussions, but Hills reportedly said in Washington Wednesday she plans to go. Diplomatic analysts said the presence of Hills at the talks is likely to undermine Nakayama's remarks and give the talks a decidedly economic character.

Japan Considering Lumber Products Tariff Cut

OW0103024590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1343 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 26 KYODO—Japan is considering a reduction in import tariffs on lumber products, one of the targets of U.S. retaliatory sanctions against Japan under the so-called "Super 301" clause of the 1988 Trade Act, government officials said Monday.

The Japanese concession will be made at a meeting in early March between Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and U.S. President George Bush, the officials said.

The Bush Administration calls for application of lower tariffs for finished products than for semifinished ones to structural laminated lumber. The U.S. says current tariffs block foreign access to the Japanese construction market. It also says a 15-20 percent import duty is imposed on finished lumber products, while those on material wood is nil.

Mayors Protest Deployment of Carrier Independence

OW0103024690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., Feb. 26 KYODO—Yokosuka and Zushi mayors, Kazuo Yokoyama and Kiichiro Tomino, protested Monday the proposed deployment of the U.S. aircraft carrier Independence to the U.S. naval base here, saying it was against the will of the local people and counter to a worldwide trend of relaxing military tensions.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, who completed a five-day visit to Japan on Saturday, had announced in a Japan National Press Club speech that the nonnuclear Independence would replace the Midway in the fall of 1991, when the latter is decommissioned.

In a letter to Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Monday, Yokoyama said it is "regrettable" that the deployment will be made by the U.S. without prior consultation with Japan and asked, "Does the government have any plans to discuss this with the U.S. in the future?" Yokoyama insisted that the change goes against an oral understanding between former Foreign Minister

Aiichiro Fujiyama and Douglas MacArthur II, the U.S. ambassador to Japan 1957-1961, that the U.S. consult with Japan before any important changes in defense arrangements. The Yokosuka mayor also wondered in his missive whether the Japanese Government will ask to know if the Independence is carrying aircraft with nuclear weapons capability.

Meanwhile, Tomino protested via facsimile to Cheney that the proposed deployment was against the will of the people of Zushi, where a new housing project for the increased U.S. naval personnel is vigorously opposed. Tomino has contended that there would be no need for U.S. military housing in Zushi if the deployment of the Independence, which carries about 1,000 more crew members than the Midway, was halted. He said the deployment perpetuated the use of the Yokosuka Naval Base and is counter to the global trend of relieving military tensions between the East and West.

BOJ Ready To Take Further Action on Yen

OW0103042290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—The Bank of Japan [BOJ] is ready to take action other than intervention to keep the yen from slipping further against the U.S. dollar, a source at the central bank said Thursday. "If needed, we'll take other measures to prevent the yen's decline," the source said. The source did not specify what such measures might consist of.

Referring to the yen's downslide to near 150 yen to the dollar in world currency markets, the source blamed speculative moves taking place in the market since last week and reiterated the bank's determination to continue its dollar-selling intervention. Among other things fueling such speculation, the source said, was an upward revision of the U.S. gross national product figure for the final quarter of 1989, announced Wednesday. He did not elaborate.

Corporate Capital Investment To Rise in FY90

OW2802142290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Japanese companies are expected to raise capital investment by an average 7.3 percent in fiscal 1990 [FY90] ending March 31, 1991, from the year-earlier level, according to a survey by a long-term credit bank Wednesday. The growth, however, was below the expected annual increase of 19.4 percent in the current fiscal 1989 year that ends March 31, the Industrial Bank of Japan said in the report. The forecast was based on a late-January survey of 2,902 Japanese companies both in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors.

The report said Japanese corporations will likely show a less positive attitude toward such a fixed investment in the next fiscal year after a double-digit increase in fiscal 1989. But the companies are still expected to keep a relatively high level of investment, energized by the continued brisk domestic economy, which is now experiencing the 39th consecutive month of economic expansion.

The survey found that plant and equipment investment plans for the manufacturing industry in fiscal 1990 are likely to rise 9.3 percent from the previous year, compared with an anticipated gain of 23.4 percent in fiscal 1989. Such investment plans are also expected to rise 6.7 percent in the services industry next fiscal year, down from an expected 18.3 percent rise in the current fiscal year, the report said.

The effects of the Bank of Japan's three key rate hikes last year and the recent stock market tumbles might force small- and medium- sized companies to remain cautious about increasing plant investments, the report said. But overall investment activity will likely remain robust in the next fiscal year, the report said, pointing to increasing spending on research and development and capacity-boosting investment.

Shevardnadze Visit Delayed 'Until After April'

OW0103080790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0739 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will not be coming to Japan until after April, Soviet diplomatic sources in Tokyo said Thursday. Shevardnadze had been expected to come in March.

The sources, speaking on the condition of anonymity, told reporters "it has become difficult to see the visit realized in either March or April." They said [a] May visit may be possible but ruled out June because the U.S.-Soviet summit is set for then.

Shevardnadze: USSR Territorial Stand Unchanged

OW2802234790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1445 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—The Soviet Union will maintain its position in its territorial dispute with Japan at forthcoming foreign ministerial-level talks in Tokyo, according to Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The Soviet foreign minister made the comment in an interview with the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA published in its Tuesday edition.

Shevardnadze and Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama are expected to hold talks in Tokyo sometime in April. At that time, the Japanese will probably want to take up the issue of the four islands off Hokkaido, but the Soviet Union has no need to change its present stance, Shevardnadze said. The Soviet Union can maintain its present position from legal, historical and moral viewpoints, he said.

Japan has long claimed sovereignty over Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai island group east of Hokkaido, occupied by the Soviets soon after the end of World War II.

The Soviet foreign minister said, however, that military detente and issues concerning the Pacific situation will be the focus of the Tokyo meeting.

Shevardnadze was to visit Tokyo in March, but the visit was postponed until sometime the following month due to his busy schedule, which includes attending an extraordinary session of the People's Deputies Congress.

Kaifu Meets With Sodnom, Pledges Stronger Ties

OW0103064290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Thursday pledged in a meeting with Mongolian Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom to strengthen Japan's relations with Mongolia and contribute more to its development, Foreign Ministry officials said. Kaifu, in an hour-long meeting with Sodnom, also reportedly said Japan will dispatch a medical cooperation survey misson to Mongolia in late March and hopes to implement the first Japanese grant project in that country in the coming fiscal year, beginning April 1.

Sodnom is the highest-level Mongolian government official ever to visit Japan. The meeting at the prime minister's official residence, was preceded by the inking of a trade agreement between Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, Mongolia's minister for external economic relations, which accorded Mongolia most-favored nation status.

Kaifu told Sodnom that his visit represents an important development in the bilateral relationship, and also contributes to the peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region. Sodnom replied that he is sure that his visit will lead to enhanced mutual understanding and trust, officials said.

Kaifu expressed satisfaction that Sodnom's visit will be followed up by that by a Mongolian parliamentary delegation at the invitation of the Japanese Diet at the end of this month. Kaifu said Japan is considering extending its first grant to Mongolia in fiscal 1990, which officials said would likely represent some 450 million yen in medical supplies for six hospitals in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar.

Sodnom expressed appreciation that Japan is seriously considering a Mongolian request for the opening of a charter air route between the two countries, officials said. Explaining the goals of Mongolia's reform program, Sodnom said it is being implemented primarily to speed up the country's socio- economic development. In the political sphere, he said, reforms aim to democratize society, while in the economic sphere they aim at improving the management and operation of enterprises. Sodnom said political parties and citizens' groups have sprung up as the Mongolian Government now supports a pluralism of philosophies.

Alluding to the landlocked country's decreasing dependence on the Soviet Union, Sodnom said Mongolia is now conducting an "open diplomacy." He noted that it has recently established diplomatic relations with the European Community and is actively engaging in contacts with countries of the West such as the United States, France, and Britain.

Kaifu welcomed the Mongolian government policy and joked that its aims appear remarkedly similar to his own administration's current stress on "dialogue and reform."

Sodnom Alludes to Less Dependence on USSR

OW0103122990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Japan and Mongolia moved their expanding relationship onto a higher plain Thursday following the conclusion of an unprecedented meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and his nominal Mongolian counterpart Dumaagiyn Sodnom. Sodnom and Kaifu agreed that the development of bilateral ties is highly conducive to "the strengthening of peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region," according to a press statement issued after their talks.

Sodnom, who as second-in-command after Communist Party leader Jambyn Batmonh is the most senior Mongolian official ever to visit Japan, arrived for a six-day stay through Sunday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto, speaking to reporters after the summit meeting, said Sodnom's visit "marks an advance in political relations between Japan and Mongolia." "This was the first visit to a Western-bloc nation by a Mongolian prime minister, and he chose to come to Japan," Sakamoto noted.

Kaifu, who referred to Sodnom's visit as "a historic event," told the premier during their hour-long talks that Japan is committed to aiding Mongolia as it proceeds with its program of "restructuring and renewal" in the economic and political spheres. The two leaders agreed that the recent trend of increased trade between the two countries should be further promoted.

Two-way bilateral trade increased from 30.2 million dollars in 1988 to 43 million dollars last year, according to officials.

Earlier in the day, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Mongolia's minister for external economic relations, Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, inked a trade pact in which Mongolia was accorded most-favored- nation (MFN) status.

Kaifu informed his counterpart that Japan would dispatch a survey misson to Mongolia later this month to look into the possibility of extending a grant-in-aid. Officials said the proposed extension of 450 million yen in medical supplies, which are in short supply in the landlocked central Asian country, would go to six hospitals in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar in fiscal 1990, which begins in April. The grant package would be the first of its kind to be extended to Mongolia in the post-war period, officials said. Past aid "of a different nature" has been in the form of war reparations and cultural assistance, they said.

Kaifu also told Sodnom that Japan intends to extend trade insurance to Mongolia to make it possible for the country to import materials for construction of a small steel mill with credit from the Export-Import Bank of Japan under deferred payment. The mill, which would be constructed with assistance from the Japanese private sector, would help Mongolia develop a stable export base, officials said.

Sodnom told reporters at the Japan National Press Club on Thursday afternoon that his country is anxious to acquire Japanese scientific and technological expertise to exploit its rich reserves of natural resources and to improve its economic efficiency.

Sodnom told Kaifu he appreciates Japan's offer to "positively" consider a Mongolian proposal for a direct air link between the two countries via charter flight once Mongolia makes an official request, officials said.

Kaifu expressed satisfaction that Sodnom's visit will be followed up by that of a Mongolian parliamentary delegation at the invitation of Japan's House of Representatives at the end of this month. Officials said the parliamentary visit will be the first of its kind. Past visits have been at the invitation of the House of Councillors, they said.

Explaining the goals of Mongolia's reform program, Sodnom told Kaifu that his government is pursuing democratization and trying to rationalize and invigorate the country's economy. He noted that a variety of political parties and citizens' groups have sprung up recently.

Alluding to the socialist country's decreasing dependence on the Soviet Union, Sodnom said Mongolia is now conducting an open and multifaceted diplomacy, in which it is actively expanding relations with Western countries.

Kaifu welcomed the Mongolian Government's progressive policy of "restructuring and renewal," especially its emphasis on democratization through constructive dialogue with the people. The Japanese premier, meeting his first foreign leader since his reelection on Tuesday, noted that his own administration's catch phrase "dialogue and reform," sounds strikingly similar.

Marubeni To Form Subsidiary in Hungary

OW2202172090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO— Marubeni Corp. said on Thursday it will upgrade its subbranch office in Budapest, Hungary, to a subsidiary as of April 1, the first move by a Japanese trading house to establish a subsidiary in an East Bloc nation. Marubeni Hungary Ltd., capitalized at 30 million forints (about 73 million yen), will be formed in view of the economic liberalization now under way in Hungary, company officials said. The staff will be increased to 14, including 11 locals, from the current two Japanese, the officials said.

Kaifu Clashes With Bosses Over Appointments

OW2802051790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1701 GMT 27 Feb 90

[By Jocelyn Ford]

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu boldly asserted his leadership Tuesday through early Wednesday by resisting pressure from party bosses to include in his second cabinet a man with a criminal conviction and another who is closely linked with the Recruit stocks-for-favors scandal. But analysts said his bid to maintain a "clean" image may cost him future cooperation from influential rivals in his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and hinder his ability to respond to pressing international issues.

"Kaifu's dilemma is that to gain public approval, he has to assert himself vis-a-vis other major bosses. But unless Kaifu incorporates Recruit-tainted politicians, major bosses may not cooperate with him, and the second cabinet could be short-lived," said Takashi Inoguchi, a political scientist and professor at the University of Tokyo.

Some appointments to the 21-member cabinet remained undecided until the last minute as Kaifu, brought in to restore the LDP's scandal-marred image, battled with leaders of powerful factions within the party to keep tainted parliamentarians out of his administration. This assertiveness is in marked contrast to his demeanor before the LDP victory in the House of Representatives election on February 18, when he was seen as deferring to party bosses.

Kaifu, 59, became prime minister last August after his two predecessors stepped down in quick succession over scandals and the party's defeat in the House of Councilors election in July. He had been perceived as a stopgap leader who would be dispensed with when the furor over the Recruit case had died down.

While cabinet appointments officially are made at the prime minister's discretion, posts usually are decided by the leaders of major factions, with each winning representation according to the number of seats the faction holds in Parliament. In Kaifu's second cabinet six posts went to the faction of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, four each to the factions of Shintaro Abe, Michio Watanabe, and Kiichi Miyazawa, and two to Toshio Komoto's faction to which Kaifu belongs.

Though the LDP won an unexpectedly comfortable 275-seat majority in the 512-seat House of Representatives, Kaifu is pressing the party to make the political reforms he had pledged. He rejected a bid by Watanabe, a former finance minister, to include in his cabinet LDP Deputy Secretary General Takayuki Sato, who received a suspended sentence for involvement in the 1976 Lockheed bribery scandal. Sato's trial ended last year after he accepted the guilty verdict. Kaifu also turned down a request by former Foreign Minister Abe to make a position available to former Education Minister Yoshiro Mori, who with 30,000 shares was one of the top purchasers of pre-flotation stock of Recruit Cosmos Co., the real estate subsidiary of the information business conglomerate Recruit Co.

Abe and Watanabe, who last week inherited the leadership of the faction of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, had pressed hard for the inclusion of their protegies partly as a way of easing themselves back into contention for the prime ministership, analysts said. Both politicians have been waiting on the sidelines following their implication in the Recruit affair last year that helped pave the way for Kaifu, at that time a virtual unknown on the international scene, to become prime minister.

Kaifu's cabinet also reflects a bid to form an experienced team capable of meeting challenges posed by the opposition control of the House of Councilors of the bicameral Parliament, and mounting pressure from the United States to resolve contentious trade issues. Key members of Kaifu's first cabinet, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, had been tipped early on to remain in their posts. Hashimoto, a charismatic up-and-coming star in the LDP, is expected to be an asset to his party in difficult negotiations with opposition parties over the budget and the unpopular 3 percent Consumption Tax. After a bitter controversy, the LDP has partially bowed to pressure and is planning to revise the tax, while opposition parties remain insistent that it must be abolished. Nakayama represents continuity in relations with the United States, as well as in navigating unchartered diplomatic waters following relaxation of East-West tensions.

But analysts said it is unclear whether Kaifu will be able to muster the political clout needed to push through unpopular policies that would satisfy Washington, such as measures to streamline the distribution system and control spiraling land prices. Rising trade tensions between Japan and the U.S. may also make it increasingly hard for him to win much understanding of Tokyo's position abroad.

Kaifu faces a bittersweet welcome from U.S. President George Bush, who he is to meet this weekend in a hastily arranged summit in Palm Springs, California. While the meeting symbolizes the U.S. faith that Kaifu is secure in office, it will not make trade talks easier, says Robert Orr, a political scientist and professor now teaching in Tokyo. "I don't think the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) will go too far," he said, describing the summit as "kind of a ceremonial thing." The meeting was called by the U.S. immediately after American trade negotiaters expressed strong dissatisfaction with the latest round of SII trade talks in Tokyo that ended Friday, and Kaifu leapt at the opportunity, despite a busy domestic schedule. The SII talks are aimed at removing structural barriers to trade and investment in both countries.

Kaifu has said he hopes to work out a resolution of the talks by the summer. The U.S. is urging Japan to dismantle a law restricting large retail stores and increase its public works spending, among other items. Japan has requested the U.S. to boost its savings and investments as a way to whittle down its budget deficit.

"The U.S expects Japan to move very quickly, but Japan has to persuade, not coerce, the private sector to move in the direction preferred by the United States Government," says Inoguchi. "This will not happen soon, not even next year."

Meanwhile, according to Yasushi Haga, professor of political science at the University of Shizuoka, Kaifu's rivals will be watching for excuses to replace him as prime minister. "If Kaifu makes no big errors and listens to the bosses, he will remain until the fall of 1991," when his current term expires, Haga said. "He would be better off not exerting too much initiative," he added.

Cabinet Opinion on Kaifu 'Clean Policy' Mixed

OW2802002290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1944 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's new cabinet members gave their leader mixed ratings Wednesday on his hard-fought effort to bar scandal-tainted politicians from their company.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto reacted coolly when asked by reporters to comment on Kaifu's refusal to include in his cabinet two parliamentarians sullied by bribery scandals. "There are various views, but I think it is up to the prime minister to decide," said Hashimoto, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party's largest faction, led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Kabun Muto, minister of international trade and industry and close aide of former Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, gave a terse "no comment."

Watanabe's insistence that a post be offered to a member of the faction he leads, Takayuki Sato, who in 1986 accepted a sentence for involvement in the 1976 Lockheed bribery scandal, held up Kaifu's announcement of his cabinet for over six hours. Watanabe finally backed down, after cutting a deal with Kaifu.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Takashi Fukaya, another Watanabe faction member, said, "I want to avoid saying whether Kaifu's decision was warranted or not. Judgment on whether or not a person can do a certain job depends on which angle you look at it from."

More supportive was Minister of Health and Welfare Yuji Sushima. "The prime minister has stated that political reform is a top concern," he said. "I think his policy is natural," said the member of the faction of Shintaro Abe, a former foreign minister.

Abe had hoped that Kaifu would offer a post to former Education Minister Yoshiro Mori, who was one of the largest purchasers of stocks in the Recruit affair. Mori said Monday he would not accept a cabinet appointment.

State Minister for Defense Yozo Ishikawa, a member of the faction of Kiichi Miyazawa, lauded Kaifu for resolving the dispute "with courageous judgment." "It was an impressive decision," said Labor Minister Shunpei Tsukahara of the Abe faction.

LDP Members Chair Diet Standing Committees

OW0103090790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—The House of Representatives Thursday appointed 17 ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) members as chairmen of its 18 standing committees in a special plenary session.

Tokuo Yamashita, an LDP member and former transport minister, has already been named chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

In addition to occupying all standing committee chairmanships, the LDP was also given control of the chairmanship of five of the eight special committees. These appointments reflect the solid majority the LDP won in the February 18 general election of the lower house.

Of the 23 posts it holds, eight belong to the largest faction under former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, six are affiliated to the faction under former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, five to former Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and two to former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. One each is allocated to the faction under Toshio Komoto, to which Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu belongs, and a member who is not affiliated with any faction.

Ihei Ochi, former construction minister from the Watanabe faction, was appointed chairman of the important committee on the budget. The committee, which discusses budgetary bills, faces fierce battles on the supplementary budget for fiscal 1989 and the budget bill for fiscal 1990 due to discord between opposition parties and the LDP over the controversial 3 percent consumption tax. The tax was the major issue of contention in the election.

Koji Kakizawa, also from the Watanabe faction, heads the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The chairmanship of the Special Committee on Security went to Tsutomu Kawara, a former Defense Agency director general.

The leading opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) took two and Komeito one of the three remaining posts for the special committee chairmanship.

Takeo Nishioka, former chairman of the party's general council and former education minister was appointed chairman of the Council on Political Ethics. The LDP pledged to take on political reforms after the involvement of its members in a money scandal which contributed to its defeat in the House of Councillors election last summer.

Opposition To Question Kaifu on Recruit Donation

OW0103085890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and three other opposition parties said Thursday that they will ask Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in the Diet about a report in a weekly magazine that he received twice as much in donations from Recruit Co. than he had acknowledged. In its March 8 issue, which went on sale Thursday, the magazine SHUKAN BUNSHUN says Kaifu received a total of 26.3 million yen from the information conglomerate at the center of the Recruit scandal, between 1983 and 1987.

Last August, when he became prime minister, Kaifu told reporters he had received 14.4 million yen from the company, all in legal donations. Asked about the report at a news conference Wednesday after the attestation ceremony of his new cabinet, Kaifu said he was convinced that the 14.4 million yen was all he got from Recruit.

Shun Oide, chairman of the JSP's Diet Administration Committee, said his party will take up the issue in the Diet and ask Kaifu about the allegation.

Komeito, the Japan Communist Party and the Democratic Socialist Party also said they will look closely into the issue in parliament after completing their own investigations into the report.

Hashimoto Retains Position as Finance Minister

OW2702204390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1656 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—In a widely expected move, Ryutaro Hashimoto was named to retain his finance portfolio under the second cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Viewed as one of the most popular lawmakers in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], Hashimoto, 52, took the spotlight when he campaigned nationwide in the House of Councillors election last July as LDP secretary general. The appointment reflects his involvement in a review of the controversial 3 percent consumption tax, expected to prompt fierce debate in the Diet in the face of opposition demands that it be abolished.

In addition to the tax issue, ongoing Japan-U.S. talks on structural impediments to bilateral trade and investment were cited as a factor behind the appointment, as the Finance Ministry is involved in the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative.

Hashimoto, a son of former Health and Welfare Minister Ryugo Hashimoto, is seen as one of the neo-new leaders in the ruling party, competing with LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa in the race to head their political faction now led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. A graduate of Tokyo's Keio University, Hashimoto has so far served as LDP secretary general, health and welfare minister and transport minister. A native of Okayama Prefecture, Hashimoto has been elected to the House of Representatives 10 times from his Okayama constituency.

KYODO Continues Profiles of New Ministers

Management Agency Director Shiozaki

OW2802014090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1814 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 KYODO—Former bureaucrat Jun Shiozaki, renowned for his intimate knowledge of Japan's tax system, was selected Tuesday to fill the position of director general of the Management and Coordination Agency in the new cabinet.

The 71-year-old Shiozaki, who has authored several works on tax systems and translated others, entered the political world after a long career spanning the finance, foreign, and justice ministries. The son of a merchant, Shiozaki gained prominence in the administration of the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, but was strongly against a consumption levy that Ohira advocated at the time.

Shiozaki, a member of the faction of former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, served as director general of the Economic Planning Agency in 1982 under then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. His bureaucratic postings include stints as director of the Finance Ministry's Tax Bureau, and parliamentary vice minister for both the foreign and justice ministries.

A term as vice chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Tax System Research Commission added to his reputation and earned him the nickname "tax system man."

A violin player, fond of singing Japan's traditional "enka" ballads, Shiozaki is a graduate of the University of Tokyo.

Health Minister Tsushima

OW2802031490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1705 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Yuji Tsushima, who was named health and welfare minister, is known as an expert on international finance and a fluent speaker of English and French.

After graduating from the University of Tokyo, Tsushima entered the Finance Ministry and worked at the Japanese Embassy in Paris.

Tsushima, 60, has been elected to the House of Representatives six times since 1976 from Aomori Prefecture's First Constituency. He has served as parliamentary vice minister in the ministries of health and welfare, and transport.

Tsushima played an important role in drawing up the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's revised plan for the unpopular 3 percent Consumption Tax introduced last April.

Tsushima is a son-in-law of the late popular novelist, Osamu Dazai.

Education Minister Hori

OW2802023790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1740 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Kosuke Hori, 55, the new education minister told reporters he feels responsible for the nation's education, culture, and sports as it heads into the 21st century and vowed to do his best in forming Japan into an internationalist society.

Hori, who is in the cabinet for the first time, is the son of the late Shigeru Hori, a speaker of the House of representatives. At the time of his father's unexpected death in 1979, Hori was an ordinary white collar worker, but he made the sudden change to the political arena, winning in five lower house elections with the backing of the ruling party faction controlled by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Like his father, Hori is known as a modest and clean politician and has matured in his lower house position under the watchful eye of former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru. Kanemaru's influence may have been a factor in the selection of Hori for a cabinet post, but Hori's own steadiness and maturity as an administrator makes him a natural choice.

Hori is known as an authority on agricultural administrative affairs and faced the brunt of criticism of his party's agricultural policies head on during the recent election campaign.

Doi Said To Have No Competition in JSP

OW2802142090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairwoman Takako Doi is almost certain to remain as head of the country's main opposition party for two more years when the party leadership election is held early March. No powerful contender has emerged so far to challenge Doi's bid for her third consecutive two-year term in office.

One party official said, "Doi will be reelected because of her big role in winning the latest two rounds of state-level elections. There is no move to topple her in the party."

Doi, 61, who assumed the party leadership in 1986, was Japan's first woman to head a major political party. She helped stop the JSP's decline of strength in the past two decades and led the largest opposition party to big gains in Diet elections last July and in February. The JSP is scheduled to declare the start of its leadership election by rank-and-file members on Friday and to accept candidates on March 9. Doi is expected to be the only candidate to register in the election. If no other contender files, Doi will automatically be elected party leader without balloting. She would then be named formally as head of the JSP at a party convention set for April 3-5 in Tokyo.

After becoming the party chairwoman in August 1986, Doi expanded the JSP's base of support from conventional labor unions to civic groups and women. This led to gains by the party in the House of Councillors election in July 1989, and in the February 18 general election for the House of Representatives.

The JSP sharply boosted its strength in the 252-seat upper chamber from 42 seats to 73, thus breaking the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] majority there for the first time ever. The Socialists also increased their seats from 83 to 140 in the 512-seat lower house, but failed to force the LDP to fall below the majority. The LDP won a solid majority of 286 seats.

Doi was successful in strengthening the party's organization, activating its policy campaign and increasing party membership through recruiting from a wide range of Japanese society. She drew party members' attention to voters who she often says are testing whether the JSP is capable of assuming power in place of the LDP, which has dominated the government continually since 1955, party sources said.

She was first elected in the 1986 leadership election, beating Tetsu Ueda, former leader of the Workers' Union of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK). In 1988, Doi was reelected as JSP leader without any challenger.

The JSP's membership currently totals 120,000. Of them, 50,000 are formal party members and the other 70,000 are sympathizers who can also vote in the party chairmanship election. The leadership election was introduced in 1978 by former JSP Chairman Ichio Asukata.

Radicals Claim Fire at Shimizu President's Home

OW0103090890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—An extreme leftist group opposed to the expansion of Narita Airport claimed Thursday its members set fire to the home of the president of Shimizu Corp. on Tuesday. In a notice sent to KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Chukakuha (Middle-Core faction) said it carried out the arson attack because Shimizu is engaged in the second-stage construction of the airport.

Shimizu, a major construction firm, also built the hall in the Imperial Palace where the late Emperor Showa's funeral took place last year, the message said.

The residence of the company's president, Teruzo Yoshino, 71, in Tokyo's Setagaya Ward, was largely destroyed in the fire, apparently started by an incendiary device, police said. Yoshino and his wife escaped unhurt.

Company Denies Fishing in Disputed Waters

OW2802111390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, Feb. 28 KYODO—Two executives of a Hokkaido fishery company denied in a first court hearing Wednesday charges of illegal fishing for crabs in waters where a territorial dispute exists between Japan and the Soviet Union.

The trial began in the Kushiro District Court of Tadaichi Shiiku, 54, president, and Kesaji Kajiwara, 63, an executive of Utari Kyodo Co., a local firm operated by members of the Ainu ethnic minority in Hokkaido. They are accused of illegally fishing a total of six tons of crab valued at 15 million yen on several occasions in October and November last year aboard the No. 2 Shinpaku Maru owned by Utari Kyodo in waters off the Shikotan Island.

Japan claims territorial rights over islands off Hokkaido, including Shikotan, occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. Utari Kyodo has a contract with Aniwa, a Japan-Soviet joint venture, to import crabs caught in the Soviet waters. The Kushiro Maritime Safety Office had arrested Shiiku, Kajiwara, Masaru Otomo, 47, skipper of the No. 2 Shinpaku Maru, and 11 crewmen for the alleged illegal fishing.

In denying the charges, Shiiku and Kajiwara said that Soviet personnel authorized by Aniwa had supervised the fishing operation, and that operations which were virtually carried out by Soviet nationals were beyond Japanese jurisdiction. Kajiwara said he only gave instructions to Otomo, to do as the Soviet personnel told him. Prosecutors said the fishing operations were a premeditated crime because Utari Kyodo had got permission from Aniwa to catch crabs and had remodeled the ship for this purpose.

Further, the prosecutors said, the defendants had tried to camouflage the illegal nature of the fishing by taking import procedures when they landed their catch. Prosecutors said fishing without government permission by Japanese in the disputed waters constitutes a crime regardless of the nature of the firm behind the operation.

Mongolia

Sodnom Begins Visit to Japan, Meets Officials

OW2802123590 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Feb (MONTSAME)—A special MONTSAME correspondent reports from Tokyo:

Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Council of Ministers, arrived in Tokyo today on an official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

D. Sodnom was met at Haneida Airport by E. Tanaka, chief of protocol of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; U. Kawashima, counselor of the Asian Administration; H. Takase, Japanese Ambassador to the MPR; as well as by B. Dashtseren, MPR Ambassador to Japan.

On the same day, D. Sodnom met Eishiro Saito, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

During the meeting the sides discussed questions of developing Mongolian-Japanese economic relations and cooperation.

D. Sodnom said that in the framework of the open economic policy it pursues, the MPR Government strives to develop cooperation with Japan. Support and assistance from the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan will be significant for the development of these bilateral relations and cooperation, he noted.

D. Sodnom and accompanying officials today visited the center of the NHK Radio and Television Corporation. K. Shima, the corporation's president, acquainted the guests with the activities and technical equipment of the center.

D. Sodnom met (S. Tozaki), chairman of the Japan-Mongolia Economic Committee; R. Yamashita, chairman of the Japan-Mongolia Association; T. Yanagisawa, responsible secretary of the Japanese-Mongolian Friendship Association; and S. Ozawa, chairman of the Association of Japanese Specialists on Mongolia. On behalf of their organizations they held a reception in honor of the MPR head of government.

Soviet Envoy Notes Past Faults in Cooperation

OW0103083790 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Feb (MONTSAME)—Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia has deep roots. It has been going on for many decades and has been tested by time. Writing in the newspaper UNEN, V.I. Sitnikov, USSR Ambassador to the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic], notes that it began with simple trade on an insignificant scale and the establishment of separate small enterprises. His article was published in today's issue of the newspaper.

The ambassador writes that cooperation expanded with time, and at every stage it promoted the solution of increasingly important tasks and the growth of the MPR's economic potential. As a result, it gained an opportunity to independently solve many questions of its development. Presently, one can confidently say that, in general, a basis has been established in the country for satisfying the growing needs of the people at an accelerated rate.

In the course of this cooperation, Mongolia has turned into a state with a modern multibranch economy, and completely new spheres of production have been created. Primarily, V.I. Sitnikov notes, this includes power engineering, mining industry, geology, construction industry, and land cultivation. Presently, about 60 percent of the gross industrial production volume and 20 percent of agricultural production—including more than half of the grain—in the country are turned out by enterprises built with Soviet assistance. Deliveries from the Soviet Union supply 80 percent of all requirements of the MPR's national economy in products for industrial and technical purposes, he writes.

The fact that lately forces have appeared in Mongolia that want to negate the irrefutable achievements of our cooperation and try to throw a distorted light on it gives rise to feelings of regret, the Soviet Ambassador says. It is true that not everything has been perfect. A lot of resources and funds were expended with insufficient yield. Practice has shown that a simple increase in capital investments is of little help to the task if the mechanism of both the organization of cooperation as well as the utilization of its opportunities is inefficient. However, in retrospect, one cannot fail to see that a big job was done and the main thing now is to concentrate joint efforts on establishing such a mechanism of mutual ties that would exclude the possibility of mistakes or losses to the interests of both sides and would efficiently assist Mongolia in solving national economic and social problems, the ambassador stressed.

North Korea

No Tae-u Assailed for 'Fabricating Two Koreas'

SK0103043290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0023 GMT 1 Mar 90

[NODONG SINMUN 1 March commentary: "For the Purpose of Fabricating Two Koreas"]

[Text] A few days ago, traitor No Tae-u gave a news conference under the pretext of the second anniversary of his inauguration.

A fellow who seized the puppet presidency by resorting to the force of arms, fraudulence, and all other illegal means babbled on the so-called anniversary. He is really shameless. What he babbled in his press conference is all the more ridiculous. While loudly propagandizing the northern policy in his press conference, he babbled that South Korea will establish diplomatic relations with certain socialist countries and babbled something about improving relations. This means that he will accelerate the so-called northern policy at all costs to establish diplomatic relations with socialist countries, thus opening a way toward fabricating two Koreas.

The No Tae-u ring is an utter anticommunist fascist group that considers anticommunism to be its state policy and suppresses any minimal element of socialism and communism. Why is a group of this nature babbling so loudly about the northern policy and the establishment of diplomatic relations? The so-called northern policy, which the No Tae-u ring advocates, is a byproduct of the U.S. two-Koreas policy.

Under a vicious plot to maintain South Korea as their eternal colony and military base and to maintain and expand their control over Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. imperialists had earlier maneuvered in every possible way to fabricate two Koreas by way of cross-recognition and admission into the United Nations. When this plan could not avoid breaking down, they gave the puppets a scenario called the northern policy.

The northern policy, which the No Tae-u ring is advocating, is a very antinational policy designed to disguise South Korea, a colony, as an independent state and internationally justify Korea's division by way of receiving recognition from the socialist countries. This is also an antinational policy designed to perpetually divide one Korea into two. This policy is equivalent to nation-selling. It is a treacherous policy designed to indefinitely leave South Korea as a colony of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets are crazy about the northern policy. They view northern policy as a way to maintain their dictatorship under the protection of their masters. The puppets are remaining in power at the expense of leaving South Korea as a U.S. colony and military base, as well as by fabricating two Koreas. While turning a blind eye to our new proposal to reunify the fatherland by razing the concrete wall and realizing free mutual visits and total openness, the No Tae-u ring persistently adheres to the divisionist northern policy, thus again disclosing its traitorous colors throughout the world.

South Korea is a U.S. colony, and the South Korean regime is nothing but a U.S. colonial, puppet regime. Countries that treasure national dignity will think it a shame to shake hands with the U.S. imperialists' colonial puppets and fascist dictatorial maniacs. The South Korean people who demand independence, democracy, and reunification will not forgive the No Tae-u ring, which tries to eternally divide the single nation into two and to maintain its existence at the expense of selling South Korea to the United States as its colony. It would be good for the puppets to act with discretion.

'Repercussions' of Mobilization Order Reported

SK2802111690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA] is evoking great repercussions upon the working people across the country and the People's Army soldiers.

Labour hero Yi Hwa-yong, chief locomotive engineer of the West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps, said:

The supreme commander of the Korean People's Army ordered all the units of the three services of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces and the entire members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards to get fully ready for a combat mobilization with a heightened revolutionary vigilance against a grave situation of our country where the danger of a new nuclear war has been created owing to the reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets clique. This is a self-defensive measure against the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities.

Noting that they started at last the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises, a test nuclear war and a preliminary war, he stressed: But our people will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique threatening and provoking us freely.

Kang Song-yong, head of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards of the October 5 General Automation Works, renewed his determination to sharply watch the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique with a higher revolutionary vigilance than ever before to cope with the obtaining situation and to get ready for a full combat posture to drive back the enemies at one blow, if they dare pounce upon us.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets choose to start a war of aggression, we will turn out as one man and fight to defend the inviolable soil of the motherland and the precious gains of revolution and revenge ourselves upon the enemies a thousand times, he stated.

Stating that we will retaliate against the enemies if they recklessly pounce upon us, Chon Chol, officer of the Korean People's Army, said: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean bellicose elements must not run amuck but stop at once the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises.

If they rashly fall upon us, defying our repeated warnings, they will suffer a more miserable defeat than in the past Korean War, he warned.

U.S. Criticized for Arms Reduction Statements

SK2802114290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 558 on February 28 denounced the U.S. imperialists for resorting to base moves to justify their military occupation of South Korea.

According to a report, a high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department February 22 cried at a hearing of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that if the North unilaterally reduced military power, the United States would take a corresponding step, telling a lie that the North has not taken a confidence building step for disarmament.

This is an intrigue to deceive public opinion at home and abroad calling for the reduction and pullout of the U.S. troops from South Korea and a preposterous sophism to justify the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, said the information.

It continued:

The United States has accepted none of our fair and peace overtures but rather challenged them with arms buildup in and around South Korea and intensified war exercises by shipping into South Korea Armed Forces of aggression including U.S. Air Force almost every day.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are talking about "confidence building step" and a "step corresponding" to "unilateral cutback," carping on us. This is just like a thief crying for a thief.

The United States should not try to lull public opinion at home and abroad calling for reduction and pullout of its forces from South Korea with far-fetched assertions but withdraw all its aggression forces from South Korea without delay and respond to our reasonable proposals for detente and peace on the Korean peninsula at an early date.

U.S. Accused of Making Japan 'Nuclear Base'

SK0103052890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Thursday raps at the moves of the U.S. imperialists to strengthen Japan as a base for their Asia-Pacific strategy.

While visiting Japan some time ago, Cheney produced at his talks with Japanese authorities a plan to further enhance the "qualitative capacity" and "efficiency and streamlining" of the U.S. forces stationed in Japan.

He cried that there is "absolutely no intention of lowering the qualitative level" of the U.S. forces in Japan and requested Japan to lift to 4.5 billion dollars from the present 2.5 billion her share to finance the U.S. troops stationed in Japan, and the Japanese authorities affirmatively responded to this request.

Commenting on this, the paper says this proves that the United States seek to leave its troops, accelerate their modernization and strengthen aggressive military strategy under the cloak of "reduction" in the Asian region.

The news analyst continues:

Pursuing Asian-Pacific strategy and Far East strategy against socialist countries, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the conversion of Japan, called the unsinkable carrier, into a nuclear base with emphasis on marine strategy, and intensifying war preparations there.

The U.S. forces stationed in Japan are ready to launch a military operation against the DPRK any moment such as "1,000 mile sea route defence operation," "strait blocking operation" and direct armed invasion of Korea jointly with the "self-defence forces" of Japan in accordance with plans for "emergency on the Korean peninsula" and "emergency in the Far East."

Availung themselves of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, the Japanese reactionaries are working to promote their arms buildup and gratify their desire of militaristic reinvasion of Asian countries.

These war preparations of the United States and Japan are leading the situation in Northeast Asia to the extreme pitch of strain.

The U.S. imperialists' outcry over the "military superiority" of socialist countries in Asia is intended to justify their criminal moves in this region.

The United States should stop talking nonsense and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons without delay from the Asia-Pacific region including South Korea and Japan.

Commentary on Anniversary of U.S. H-Bomb Test

SK0103061090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0539 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—Bikini tragedy clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the nuclear fanatics who stop at no crime in attaining their purpose of aggression, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In a signed commentary on the lapse of 36 years since the Bikini tragedy (March 1, 1954) the paper recalls that the U.S. imperialists inflicted the first nuclear holocaust on the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in history and tested an H-bomb on the island, killing Japanese fishermen who were engaged in fishing nearby.

Openly challenging the desire of the world peaceloving people that the disasters of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and of Bikini would not be repeated, the U.S. imperialists behind the curtain of "nuclear disarmament" are stepping up the test and development of nuclear weapons, deploying them in different parts of the world and frequently staging nuclear war manoeuvres. Condemning this, the paper says:

The Korean peninsula is the very place over which the greatest danger of nuclear war is hanging.

The U.S. imperialists have shipped over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of all kinds into South Korea and are building even nuclear storages there and staging the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises, refusing to accept our just demand for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. If they convert the "Team Spirit 90" into a real war, provoking an adventurous nuclear war, it will impose upon mankind a nuclear holocaust incomparable to the nuclear disasters inflicted upon it till now.

Today the Japanese reactionaries, forgetting the lesson of history, are zealously joining in the nuclear war strategy of the U.S. imperialists, leaving Japan wholly as their nuclear forward base, and letting the Japanese "self-defence forces" participate in joint military exercises with the U.S. forces.

The way of building a world free from nuclear weapons and the danger of nuclear war is for the people to unite and check and frustrate the nuclear war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Ministry Issues Statement on Mandela's Release

SK1702112090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today issued a statement to the press welcoming the release of Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress of South Africa and an anti-racist fighter.

The statement reads in part:

The release of Mandela is a common victory of the South African people and the world progressive people who have resolutely fought against apartheid.

The government of the DPRK and the Korean people, having always expressed active support to the just struggle of the South African people for freedom and democracy against apartheid of the South African racists, congratulate Mandela on his release from prison.

The lawful activities of the ANC of South Africa and other anti-racist organisations in South Africa and release of Nelson Mandela are a progress in the course of the unbiased and peaceful settlement of the question of South Africa.

The recent step taken by the South African authorities, however, does not reflect the fundamental demand of the South African people for liquidating racism and guaranteeing democratic freedom and rights.

The South African authorities are manoeuvring to maintain the racist system at any cost, while persistently pursuing apartheid.

They should withdraw all the reactionary and racist discrimination steps including the state of emergency and completely abolish the system of apartheid in keeping with the trend of the times and history, not trying to "restructure" it.

The Korean people will stand firm on the side of the South African people fighting for freedom and liberation against racism and extend full support to their just struggle in the future, too, as in the past.

O Chin-u Receives New SFRY, CSSR Envoys

SK2302120790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u today respectively met and conversed with Milan Seslija and Zbynek Shee, newly appointed Yugoslav and Czechoslovak ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries to Korea, who paid courtesy calls on him.

KCNA on Soviet Army, Navy Day Celebrations

Soviet Attache Holds Reception

SK2302160090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—Pavel Doroshenko, military attache of the Soviet Embassy here, gave a reception at the Ongnyu restaurant this evening on the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet Day.

Invited there were General Chon Mun-sop, Lieutenant General Kim Ha-kyu, Major General Won Myong-kyun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of foreign embassies here.

Soviet Ambassador Gennadiy Bartochevich and his embassy officials were present.

Speeches were made at the reception.

Friendship Society Shows Film

SK2702105090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society today gave a film show on the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet Day.

Invited there were military attache Pavel Doroshenko and officials of the Soviet Embassy here.

On hand were Chang Pong-chin, vice-minister of post and telecommunications, and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, who are vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the society, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

The participants appreciated a Soviet feature film.

Meeting of 'Production Innovators' Concludes

Yon Hyong-muk Gives Address

SK2602111890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, delivered a report titled "On Enhancing the Vanguard Role of the Working Class in the Grand March in the 90s" at a national meeting of production innovators which opened here today.

In the first part the reporter elaborated on the proud achievements made by our working class in the van of socialist construction, upholding the leadership of the party with loyalty.

He said:

After the war our working class waged a heroic struggle to implement our party's basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, which was put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the difficult days when the enemies at home and abroad maliciously challenged the party and the revolution, our working-class and people effected collective innovations and displayed mass heroism everywhere in hearty response to the decisions of the December, 1956, plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deeply trusting only the party and the leader and smashing the challenge of the factional flunkeyists. Thus they brought about a leap in the revolution and construction, converted adversity into favorable circumstances and firmly defended the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our working class and people launched a dynamic chollima movement under the revolutionary slogan "Let us rush forward at the speed of chollima!," thereby achieving a steady high rate of economic development, successfully fulfilled the historical task of socialist industrialisation in a short period of ten years or more and laid solid material and technical foundations of socialism.

In the period of grand socialist construction, a new chollima speed, the "speed of the 70-day campaign" was created, with the successful application of the party's policy of speed campaign in all domains and at all units of the national economy.

The chollima work-team movement, a powerful motive force of socialist construction, has developed into the three-revolution red flag movement and our economic might increased incomparably.

Our working class and other working people registered big successes in the implementation of the policy of the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy in the 80 as well.

Innovations have been effected in the efforts to upgrade machine industry, electronics and automation industries to a new, higher stage and in science and technologies.

The construction of the taechon power stations, the steel works No. 8, the May 18 large-scale stamp-forging factory and the Rakwon works of oxygen plants, the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the expansion project of the Sungni general motor works and the first-stage construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, a giant chemical industrial centre, were completed and other unprecedented-in-scale industrial construction made a successful progress with the result that the productive and technological foundations of our key industries and their potentials were strengthened beyond comparison.

Notably, the west sea barrage, one of the biggest in the world, was built in a short period of five years and many grand monumental edifices made their appearance in all parts of the country. This is a clear demonstration of the revolutionary spirit and resourcefulness of our working class and people.

Our working class and other working people successfully ensured the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students last year while carrying out in a few years the vast tasks of grand construction which would have taken scores of years at ordinary speed, fully demonstrating the heroic spirit and might of our people dynamically advancing at "the speed of the 80s."

Thanks to the devoted efforts and heroic struggle of our working class, scientists and technicians who have adorned the whole course of the 80s with proud victories under the leadership of the party, solid foundations have been laid today to hit with credit the 10 long-range targets of socialist economic construction and more energetically push ahead with the revolutionary cause of chuche. Today our industry successfully produces for themselves such extra large stamp-forging machine as the 10,000 ton press, a large oxygen plant and any other modern machines of high technology.

All the achievements in our revolution and construction in the past period are a proud fruition of the political and economic might of our revolution which has been steadily strengthened under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea and a clear demonstration of the vitality of our socialist independent national economy which was built on the basis of the chuche idea and fully meets the needs of the chuche idea.

In the second part of his report Yon Hyong-muk said:

Today we are confronted with an honorable task to create a new "speed of the 90s" by carrying forward the brilliant tradition of the struggle to bring a constant upswing in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea and thus press ahead with socialist construction more energetically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"We must be fully confident in ourselves, have an unbreakable fighting spirit and deal with the turbulent historical current on our own initiative and fly the flag of victory on a new, higher peak of socialist construction in the hope-filled 1990s."

The drive to create a new "speed of the 90s" which will adorn the last decade of the 20th century with gigantic creation and construction is an all-people movement of grand march to give full play to the creative power of our people rallied as firm as a rock around the party by carrying forward the proud traditions of our revolution in its uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance under the banner of the chuche idea and thus effect a new great upsurge in our socialist construction in the 90s.

The entire working class should carry out the Third Seven-Year plan ahead of schedule and vigorously march toward higher long-range targets of next stage by bringing about again a great revolutionary upsurge in hearty response to the slogan "Let us all create a new 'speed of the 90s'!" And thus cement further still our socialist system and fully dislay its might in every way.

"Let us increase production and make economies and make the existing economic foundations pay off!"—this is what our party is calling for at present and a militant slogan that our working class and other working people must hold high in the new grand march.

An important task of the struggle to create the "speed of the 90s" by increasing production and making economies is to keep production on a high level in all domains of the national economy.

In the coal industry a powerful drive should be waged to produce larger quantities of coal and increase the capacities of coal production further still by giving a definite priority to tunnelling and the removal of earth and rock and widely introducing advanced technologies and methods of work.

In the mining industry the production of iron ores, lead and zinc and other nonferrous metal ores should dynamically be stepped up.

In the power industry we should produce more electricity with the existing thermal and hydraulic power stations and powerfully push ahead with the construction of large-scale power stations which is under way on the one hand, and, on the other, increase the generating capacity by building minor hydraulic power stations so as to satisfactorily meet the ever growing demand for power.

In the metallurgical industry the production of iron and steel should decisively be boosted by increasing the chuche character of the metallurgical industry, actively introducing new technologies, reinforcing and rounding off the production processes and making the maximum use of the production capacities of the existing metal works.

In the machine industry modern machine tools, mining and generating equipment and other machines and ordered equipment of various kinds needed for strengthening the technological foundations of key industries and modernising the national economy should be turned out satisfactorily.

In the electronics and automation industries a powerful drive should be waged to quickly increase the production of automation devices, gauges, appliances, and electronic goods in keeping with the introduction of automation, computerization and robotization in various domains of the national economy.

In railway transportation the production of the 8-axle electric locomotives and 100-ton waggons should be increased to replace the existing freight cars with heavy-duty ones and thus increase the railway transport capacity.

In light industry a constant and high rate of production should be maintained to effect a new revolutionary upswing in the production of light industrial goods in hearty response to the party's policy of making revolution in light industry.

In construction domain modern dwelling houses should be built on an extensive scale in cities and rural villages, particularly, a new "Pyongyang speed" be created in the housing construction for 50,000 families in Pyongyang which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1991.

The reporter outlined ways of successfully fulfilling the vast tasks facing our working class and other working people.

A powerful drive should be waged in all domains and at all units of the national economy to produce and construct more by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

If we are to promote grand socialist construction by creating the "speed of the 90s," we should rapidly develop science and technology, powerfully carry on the technical revolution and wage energetic mass movements such as the three-revolution red flag movement.

We should give priority to the political work to enlist the creative power and wisdom of the producer masses to the fullest measure and meticulously organize economy to command the production in a unified and intensive way and put management activities on a scientific and rational basis under the collective leadership of the party committees, as demanded by the Taean work system, the most superior socialist economic management system of our own way which was created by the great leader

Comrade Kim Il-song and thus fulfil with credit all economic tasks arising in realizing the grand prospect of socialist construction.

The party's leadership over socialist construction should be further strengthened. It is the life and soul of the socialist society where the whole country makes a political and ideological harmonious whole. Only when the might of the party is increased and the militant functions and role of the party organisations are enhanced is it possible to fully display the incomparable superiority of socialism over capitalism and consistently consolidate and develop the socialist economic system.

We have a powerful political strength to capture the high peak of socialist construction and carry to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche, the reporter declared, adding:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stands in the van of the revolution, the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea is tightly holding the helm of the revolution and there is the unbreakable singlehearted unity of our working class and other people rallied closely around the party and the leader.

Speakers Vow To Effect Upsurge

SK2802230490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The speakers at the national meeting of production innovators which opened in Pyongyang hardened their determination to effect a new great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction through a powerful drive to increase production and make economies.

Yi Kyong-yop, tunnelling platoon leader of the Taehyang coal mine of the Anju district coal mining complex, vowed to carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) at more than 250 percent by the mid-April 1992 by creating new norms and records one after another in the same spirit as what was displayed in fulfiling the plan in April last year through the high-speed tunnelling movement.

Yi Yong-sik, head of the rotary precision machine workshop of the Ministry of Yongsong Machine Industries, said that in the 80's the workers of Yongsong successfully produced a 10,000-ton press, a 40,000-cubic metre gas centrifugal compressor, large methanol compounding tower and a lot of ordered equipment needed for the first stage construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex. He renewed the determination to produce tens of thousands of tons of ordered equipment and hundreds of machine tools of the latest type every year in the 90s.

Chin Ung-won, head of the general steel workshop of the Chollima steel complex, vowed to produce outside the plan some 47,000 tons of rolled steel, about 5,000 tons of seamless steel pipe and 2,400 tons of wire rope by waging a powerful drive to create "speed of the 90s" in the spirit in which its workers produced 120,000 tons of steel slab from a bloom rolling mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons in 1957 after the war.

Paek Sol, spinner of the Sariwon textile mill, said that she overfulfilled her plan every year in the last two decades, carrying out the six-year plan in two years, the Second Seven-Year Plan in a year and ten months and the Third Seven-Year Plan in two years and eight months by August last year and spun yarn enough to weave 9,382,000 metres of fabrics during the period.

She is determined to produce 270 more tons of yarn and save 12 tons of cotton at her workshop this year.

Kim Il-song Attends Session

SK2802113190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on February 28 met and congratulated attendants of the national meeting of production innovators.

They welcomed him enthusiastically, raising stormy cheers of "Manse (Hurrah)!"

On hand were Yon Hyong-muk, Pak Song-chol, Chon Pyong-ho, Han Song-yong, Hong Song-nam, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki, Kang Hui-won, Pak Nam-ki, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yun-hyok and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions Won Tong-ku.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the attendants of the meeting who performed brilliant exploits in socialist construction by playing a vanguard role in the struggle to defend and implement the economic construction line of our party in each period and at each stage of the revolution and construction, and posed for a photograph with them.

The entire attendants were firmly determined to carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time and accelerate the revolutionary cause of chuche through another dynamic drive to create a new "speed of the 90s" so as to bring about a new great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Closing Session Held 28 Feb

SK2802230890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The national meeting of production innovators for creating a new "speed of the '90s" which opened in Pyongyang on February 26 closed Wednesday after successfully discussing the agenda.

The debates continued before the closing session.

Speakers laid stress on creating the new "speed of the '90s" by waging more powerfully the all-people grand march in full combat readiness in face of the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique, as befits the working class of chuche Korea which has vigorously advanced along the road of victory, smashing all the maneuvers of the enemy under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

They called for flying the flag of victory on the new higher peak of socialist construction in the '90s by displaying the high revolutionary spirit of the heroic Korean people who are making uninterrupted innovation and advance toward a greater victory in defiance of difficulties, without remaining complacent with victory.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

Then, an appeal to the workers, technicians and office employees of the country was published.

Construction of Coal Mines Progressing

SK2202050090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—The construction of coal mines is making headway briskly in different places of Korea.

Pak Chon-kwon, director of the Construction Guidance Bureau of the Ministry of Coal Industry, said the Hwapung, Chongnam and Chiri coal mines in the western areas of the country and the Hamyon, Soksong and Kukdong coal mines in the northern areas and so on will be commissioned this year.

And the Hanyong coal mine which serves exclusively for the Sunchon vinalon complex will be put into operation partially, and the construction of coal mines and pits will be pressed forward in Kangso and other areas, he said.

When these projects have been completed this year, the nation's coal production capacity will increase by millions of tons.

Beside the three coal mines to be commissioned this year, several mines and pits are under construction in the Anju coal field, a leading promising coal producer, where more than 6 million ton coal production capacity will be created additionally within a few years.

The construction of coal mines now progressing fast in Korea is an important part of the drive to hit the 120 million ton target of coal envisaged in the present seven-year plan (1987-1993).

More than 10 coal mines including the Soho and the December 16 coal mines and some 30 pits were built last year.

Coal Mines Overfulfill Production Nationwide

SK2302152490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—The coal mines of Korea are now engaged in a high-pitched drive for increased production.

According to data available, the Ministry of Coal Industry has produced 100,000 more tons of coal in the first 50 days of this year than in the same period last year.

The coal mines throughout the country overfulfilled the January assignments of the yearly plan set far higher than last year's, and are maintaining the high rate in February.

The Kujang district coal mining complex is topping its daily quotas 3.4 percent in coal production, 11.3 percent in capital tunnelling and 18.7 percent in preparatory tunnelling.

The Kaechon district coal mining complex is overfulfilling its daily coal quotas by raising the utility rate of the mining equipment, while preparing cutting faces under a far-reaching plan with a definite precedence given to tunnelling.

The drive for increased production is also in progress at other coal mines, particularly the Sunchon and Kangdong district coal mining complexes and the Northern district general bureau of coal industry.

'Vigorous Drive' Boosts Cement Production

SK2402045490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—Production is on the rise in cement factories of Korea.

By February 20 this year 130,000 more tons of cement had been produced than in the like period last year, taking the Ministry of Building Materials Industry as a whole.

Mun Hak-pong, director of the Bureau of Cement Production Guidance, said this success was a result of the vigorous drive for increased production and economy waged by the cement producers in hearty response to the decisions of the 17th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The February 8 cement complex and the Haeju cement factory are taking the van in this drive.

The cement producers here have improved technical control of cement kilns and kept the machines at full capacity operation to increase the daily average output of cement this year by more than 1,000 tons as of February 20 up on the like period last year.

The nation's cement industry relying on home-rich raw materials and fuel creditably ensures the grand construction projects which are annually taking place on an extensive scale.

In Korea there are large-scale factories such as the Sunchon, Sangwon and Chonnaeri cement complexes, the Sunghori, Pusanri, Puraesan, Komusan and Kujang cement factories and hundreds of minor local cement factories.

Upsurge in Socialist Construction Urged

SK2302040190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 15 Feb 90

[NODONG SINMUN 16 February editorial: "Let Us Glorify the Fatherland's Honor by Vigorously Accelerating the All-Out March Toward a Great Upsurge in Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Today, our people are living in a glorious era and are carrying out a rewarding struggle. Our working class and working people, who have unanimously risen up in response to the appeal of the party and the leader, are vigorously kindling the flames of great revolutionary upsurge with their indomitable fighting spirit full of confidence and firm faith. This constitutes a demonstration of the noble traits of our people who are achieving prosperity of our socialist fatherland by firmly uniting as one mind around the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The nineties are the era of hope and the era of struggle during which our people should make strenuous efforts and should, thus, vigorously advance forward. This year, the first year of the nineties, we should vigorously wage the struggle for increased production and economization with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as a movement of all the masses and should, thus, effect once again a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

The nineties are a very important and significant era in the chronicle of advance for the victory of the chuche cause and for national prosperity. The success of the revolution and the future of the fatherland greatly depend upon how we should struggle for the 10 years before we reach the year 2000. Proceeding from this, our party has unfolded grand operations to effect a great upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction this year and is vigorously organizing and mobilizing the entire party and all of the people into the all-out march for the realization of the grand operations.

The new all-out march movement is a sacred struggle to more outstandingly and more rapidly build our socialism according to the demands of chuche and, thus, to achieve the country's affluence and prosperity. The fatherland, which, for our people, is more precious than their lives, is the cradle of rewarding life and happiness. Our people, by waging a heroic struggle under the leadership of the party, have surmounted the challenge of the enemies at home and abroad and multilayered barriers and have, thus, built a prosperous socialist paradise on this land.

That our people have turned our country into a rich and powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense on the empty land in a short period of time in history constitutes a miracle unprecedented in the history of creation and construction and is a firm asset that our party has achieved for national prosperity.

The economic foundation of our country today is very mighty, and its production capability is also boundless. In particular, in recent years, great creative monumental edifices of the era of the workers' party have been built everywhere in the country, many modern plants have been constructed, and the work of introducing the automation of production process has been vigorously pushed ahead. As a result, our economy has been equipped with modern technology, and the country's economic might and the material and technological foundation of socialism have been further strengthened.

The new all-out march is a struggle not only to see to it that such an already provided economic foundation in our country proves its worth, but also to effect a upsurge in economic construction through up-to-date science and technology. Epochally improving the people's living and making our country a more affluent socialist paradise, a better place in which to live in, by effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction is precisely the firm determination of our party. Our party's goal to provide the people with a more abundant material life in particular, while continuously developing the people's political life and cultural life, is unprecedentedly high, and the party's leadership for its realization is indeed extraordinary.

The road of glorifying our socialist fatherland—which was regained and built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song—as a genuine fatherland where the people's independent and creative life is in full bloom and the eternal happiness of our next generations is firmly guaranteed lies precisely in brilliantly embodying the intent and leadership of our party which is infinitely loyal to the fatherland and the people. As they have advanced our socialist construction along the single road of leap by vigorously waging the great march of chollima, the march of adding the speed battle to chollima, in the past, our people will vigorously demonstrate the superiority and vitality of our unique socialism by giving impetus to the new speed of the nineties for the great socialist march movement and, thus, occupy the higher hill of socialism in the nineties.

The all-out march to effect a great upsurge in the nineties is a great march movement of single-hearted unity in which the party relies on the people, the people trust the party, and the party and people are firmly united as one and vigorously advance forward. The unity between the party and the people based on one ideology, one goal, and one aspiration is an invincible strength and the prime mover for a great revolutionary upsurge.

Our unity is most firm and mighty because it is based on the chuche idea and because the party and the masses absolutely trust each other and serve each other faithfully. In our country where the unity among the leader, the party, and the masses is firmly realized, the will of the people is the intent of the party, and the resolve of the party is the will of the people.

Based on its insight into the realistic demands of the socialist construction of our country and into the prospect of its development, our party has called for bringing forth revolutionary upsurge by conducting a more vigorous struggle of increasing production and saving in all sectors and units of the people's economy, and this has immediately become the foremost demand of all the people and the objective of life and struggle.

Embodied in the new general march is the sublime will of the party which loves and cares for the people endlessly and wishes to provide the people with more affluent and civilized socialist life and the warm loyalty of the people who unconditionally accept and implement anything that the party wishes and aims in the face of any difficulties.

A revolutionary upsurge comes about when the revolutionary zeal and the creativity of the popular masses, who are the subjects of history, are exerted most highly under the party's leadership. The party's trust and leadership bring forth the masses' inexhaustible strength. When the party trusts the people, the people follow the party, and the party leads the people correctly, there is no limit to the strength exerted by the popular masses. As proven by the history of the socialist construction of our country, there are no difficulties that the people cannot overcome who are firmly united with the party or any fortresses that they cannot occupy.

Today, the trust and unity between our party and the people is on a higher level than ever before. The firm unity and cohesion among the leader, the party, and the masses which have been solidified in the course of the march for modeling the entire party membership and society on the chuche idea are the symbol of the invincibility and high dignity of our fatherland, and the fundamental factor that boosts the socialist construction to a continuous upsurge. Because socialist construction is pushed ahead by this strength of unity, we have a decisive guarantee that greater victory will be achieved on the march for the upsurge of the nineties and that the future of a prosperous fatherland will be expedited.

Stepping up the revolutionary upsurge and pushing ahead vigorously with the march of the nineties is the most sacred and responsible task we have to realize in the cause of building a prosperous fatherland. The struggle to pioneer the destiny of the fatherland and add luster to its honor continues on from generation to generation. The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters waged arduous fierce battles in the Paektu forest, defeated the Japanese imperialists, and achieved the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation, and our people, who became the genuine masters of the new fatherland, drove away the U.S. imperialists' aggression with blood and defended the fatherland, and through an arduous struggle they built a strong socialist state on the ruins of war.

The prosperity of our socialist fatherland which our people won with a bloody struggle and built with arduous creative labor struggle depends upon our own struggle. By more vigorously pushing ahead with the great march, which we began well, we should honorably carry out our obligation and duty for the times and history in realizing the prosperity of the chuche socialist fatherland forever.

The march of the nineties to bring forth revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and boost the position of the fatherland onto a higher plane is a more significant and rewarding struggle for our people than ever before. Now is the time of hopeful advance and the time of struggle when the entire party membership should be united around the party and all the people should be firmly united for the revolutionary victory and the strengthening and prosperity of the fatherland. In today's march, we should strongly demonstrate the spirit of the revolutionary people of warmly loving the fatherland and struggling, devoting their all for the prosperity of the fatherland.

The fundamental key to bringing forth revolutionary upsurge and adding luster to the honor of the prosperous fatherland consists in all the people upholding the party's leadership with high loyalty.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, has noted: The historical experience of our revolution shows that the secret of all victories is that all the people carry out the struggle firmly rallying around the party and the leader.

The loyalty to the party and the leader is the basis of unity and an intensive manifestation of patriotism. Even during the period to date in which we had to experience the most difficult conditions, our socialist construction has enjoyed continuous successes, and the destiny of the fatherland has been brilliantly pioneered, because all the people have struggled, rallying around the party with high loyalty. Loyalty is the strength of sure victory in the socialist construction for the prosperity of the fatherland and the source of amazing miracles. All party members and working people should cherish burning loyalty to the party and the leader and exert unmatched devotion and heroism in the struggle for the revolutionary upsurge.

Those who carry out heroic exploits, eagerly working and struggling to reliably defend the assigned revolutionary posts with the self-awakening of being masters and extraordinary resolve, to actively find inner reserves, save more, and innovate technology are true revolutionaries who are loyal to the party and the leader and who devote themselves to the fatherland.

We should make efforts to create constant miracles and heroic exploits in all fields and at all units by making the entire party and society overflow with the passion of loyalty to realize the decisions of the party plenary session and the farsighted concept of the party.

Genuine loyalty is based on the faith of following and upholding the party. The traits of revolutionaries who fully devote their energy and wisdom to bringing the farsighted concept of the party and the leader to blossom in the fatherland without hoping for any reward and honor proceed from faith.

Our people's faith in the party is a single-hearted resolve to follow our party—the personifier and representative of the fatherland's fate and the people's happiness as well as the guide of the revolution—to resolutely defend our party, and uphold it with loyalty while sharing their fate with it to the end.

The firm faith that our party is great and the fatherland led by it is the greatest is the most important ideological and spiritual trait of our people. The source of the permanent prosperity of the fatherland lies in this faith.

By grasping the greatness and invincibility of the party, its achievements, and its promising future, all party members and workers should become the invincible revolutionary fighters of the nineties who uphold the party with firm faith and fidelity and brilliantly realize the grand program for socialist construction.

It is important to inherit the tradition of the great chollima upsurge in giving play to the dignity of the prospering fatherland by blazing up the flames of great revolutionary upsurges.

The great chollima upsurge is a great epic of the construction of the prospering socialist fatherland which results from the great spirit and might of unity.

The tradition of tiding over grim difficulties and launching a great revolutionary upsurge in the unity of the party and the leader on the ruins of war by staunchly fighting with the chollima revolutionary spirit, which succeeds the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu, is still and will be very valuable.

The tradition of the great chollima upsurge, which was achieved in the struggle to implement the decisions at the plenary session in December 1956 under the leadership of the great leader should be brilliantly inherited by the march to implement the decisions at the 17th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee.

The spirit and mettle during the period of the great chollima upsurge are an invincible revolutionary spirit of devoting everything to the party and the revolution and of creating something with nothing according to the demands of the revolution, and are a traditional mettle of breaking through all difficulties with our own strength, unyieldingly advancing, and displaying exploits.

If we live and struggle as demanded by the party's slogan "Let us all live and work with the spirit and mettle during the period of the great chollima upsurge" under the present condition matchlessly favorable compared to that of the postwar period, there is nothing we cannot do.

When the party makes a decision, we can implement it. This is an invariable creed which our people cherished deep in their hearts amid the grand chollima march.

With the firm stand of realizing our party's epochal design without fail, our working class, functionaries, and workers should never fail to attain this year's 10-point fighting goals, including the production of coal, electricity, and steel products, and to fulfill the daily, monthly, quarterly, and every-index plan for the national economy.

According to the principle of the slogan "One for all and all for one," the functionaries, workers, scientists, engineers, and three revolutions team members should struggle together, helping and guiding each other, and blaze up the flames of collective exploits in all fields of the national economy.

The experience in the period of the great chollima upsurge shows that if we believe in our own strength and earnestly struggle, we can carry out whatever difficult work; otherwise, we cannot do anything.

With the spirit of building plants, cities, and villages and manufacturing machines and equipment with nothing, all party members and workers should carry out constant upsurges, making what they do not have, finding what they lack, and learning what they do not know.

All functionaries should revive well the working tradition of going deep among our workers and peasants and of skillfully organizing and mobilizing the elevated passion and united strength of the masses while sharing weal and woe with them.

To make the honor of the chuche socialist fatherland shine amid the march of great revolutionary upsurges, we should firmly adhere to and implement our party's idea and policy.

The struggle for great upsurges in the nineties is a march aimed at initiatively countering the trends of the rapidly changing history and at attaining the complete victory of socialism.

Only when we consistently embody our party's revolutionary idea and strategic revolutionary lines together with the economic policy, which we should concentrate efforts on implementing at present, can we guarantee victory in the all-out march and make the chuche socialist fatherland shine.

The bright future of our fatherland lies in the ultimate victory of the chuche idea.

Our party's revolutionary idea serves as the basis of unity and cohesion and as an ideological banner for the prosperity of the fatherland.

The primary duty of chuche-oriented revolutionaries lies in absolutely trusting the idea and policy of their party and in devoting everything to defending and implementing them.

In the entire course of socialist construction, we should always remember how our party's chuche idea and chuche-oriented lines and policies have been defended and implemented and should live and carry out the revolution in our own style at any time and at any place.

The party organizations of every level should conduct indoctrination in the chuche idea among party members and workers in a substantial manner and with profoundness, thus helping them fulfill their responsibility for and role of being the masters of the revolution, construction, and the national economy.

When all functionaries and workers live and work as demanded by the chuche idea, chuche can be more firmly established in the revolution and construction and all types of impure ideological elements contradictory to our revolutionary idea cannot permeate into their minds.

Carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—the general lines of our party in socialist and communist construction is a way for discharging the grand task of socialist construction and a basic assignment for a new all-out march.

We should remodel the traits of the socialist fatherland as demanded by the chuche idea amid the all-out march of the nineties by powerfully carrying out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in conformity with the demands of the developing realities, upholding the banner of the three revolutions.

The question of giving play to the honor of the fatherland by accelerating the grand revolutionary march largely depends on the role of party organizations and functionaries.

Today's struggle for great upsurges is not a struggle for mere economic upswings, but an important occasion to strengthen the great unity of our society.

Now when our party is leading the grand revolutionary march for the prosperity of the fatherland, our party organizations and functionaries should briskly work and skillfully lead ranks with a high sense of responsibility.

The party organizations and functionaries should adhere to the work of nurturing and arousing people in the new all-out march as important work.

The success of today's party work should be manifested in making people follow the party with faith and display their matchless creativity in the all-out march for the prosperity of the fatherland.

The party organizations and functionaries should strengthen the party's work of setting forth work with people as basic work, moving the masses in a party's way and political manner, and setting their idea in motion, thereby rallying all party members around the party and more firmly uniting a wide range of masses.

This course of solidifying unity between the party and the masses is precisely the process of powerfully accelerating the all-out march with the might of unity.

The mission and reward of our functionaries, who have been brought up in the bosom of the party, lie in devotedly struggling for the party and the revolution and in dedicating everything to loving the people and struggling for their interests.

The functionaries should awaken themselves to their duty as fighters of the party and the servants of the people, smoothly discharge the assigned revolutionary duties by displaying the revolutionary spirit, and show an example in revolutionizing themselves.

Also, they should establish a correct viewpoint on the masses, and always give priority to thinking of the people, genuinely help and lead them, and devote everything to them from the stand that the functionaries do not command the people, but that the latter dictates and the former just executes the command of the latter.

In this way, they should more firmly rally a wide range of masses around the party and the leader and make shine the traits of our society which constitutes a large revolutionary family.

Our party, which inherits the shining tradition attained in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and which has grown and been developed amid the struggle of creation and construction, is leading with confidence the all-out march for the grand upswing of the nineties, overflowing with a farsighted ambition and faith.

As the revolution advances further, our people more firmly and invariably trust our party which totally takes responsibility for the fate of our fatherland, people, and revolution and brilliantly pioneers it. Also, their trust in it is becoming absolute.

Trusting our party in a single-hearted way, following even amid storms and ordeals, and trying to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause are the fundamental traits of our people and their invariable and firm faith.

Today our fatherland is in the golden age of prosperity, and a more bright future is being unfolded before the fatherland under the leadership of the glorious party center.

Let all of us accelerate the all-out march for the great upsurge in the socialist construction of the nineties in firm unity around the party and the leader and more powerfully march forward to expedite the shining future of the fatherland.

Chuche Idea, Tested Leadership of Party Hailed

SK2202104990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2115 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Unattributed talk: "Let Us Consummate the Chuche Revolutionary Cause Under the Leadership of the Party"]

[Text] Today, under the leadership of the party and under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, our people are vigorously accelerating the struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered in the forest of Mt. Paektu.

Our party is showing off its majestic look as a matured and tested revolutionary party that responsibly leads the struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause under the slogan for permeating society with the chuche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In our country, the chuche revolutionary cause has been carried on along the proud path embellished with triumphs and glories under the leadership of the party and, in the future, too, this will be ultimately consummated only under the leadership of our party.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is one which is consummated under the leadership of the party. It is the cause of the party. Thus, the invincibility of the cause and its future depend on the leadership of the party. Therefore, for the people, nothing is more important than being under the leadership of the tested party in pioneering their destiny and the future of the revolution.

Today, our people are successfully carrying on the chuche cause by being under the tested leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The tested leadership of our party, which leads the Korean revolution to victory, is, above all, the firm adherence to the chuche idea and its brilliant embodiment.

The revolutionary movement is the struggle to put the revolutionary ideology into practice. The maturity of the party and its revolutionary spirit depend on the ideology which it adopts as a guiding principle, and on its activities. The source of the maturity and correctness of our party's activities is the chuche idea.

The chuche idea created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most scientific revolutionary ideology which reflects the demand of our era. It is an encyclopedic guiding principle for the revolution and construction. Only by adhering to this ideology and by properly embodying it can the questions of the era and revolution be correctly settled, and the cause of communism be brilliantly consummated.

Our party's faith in the chuche idea is firm, and the leadership of the party exercised to embody the chuche idea is indeed a tested one.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has formulated and has extensively developed and enriched the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song according to the desire and demand of the people of our era and according to their lofty position, and even more comprehensively embodies it in all areas of the social life.

In embodying the chuche idea, the refined spirit of our party is demonstrated in handling all matters according to its own decision and view and according to the situation of our country under the slogan: In our own style.

Our party sees it to that everything from working out and implementing domestic and foreign policy to dealing with the matters of the working people's cultural and artistic life is done in our own style. At the same time, our party creatively settles matters according to the situation of the country and according to reality.

The tested leadership of our party which acts, and leads the revolution based on the chuche idea is demonstrated particularly in overcoming difficulties by our own effort through the mobilization of the people's will and enthusiasm.

The revolution will never be accomplished by others. It is an inviolable principle of the revolutionary movement that difficult missions should be accomplished and trials should be overcome by one's own effort. Accordingly, breakthrough must be made to advance always by mobilizing the strength of one's own people and, toward this end, the indefatigable revolutionary spirit of the masses—the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude—should be constantly enhanced.

The reason that our party is a mature party is because it is the party which has taken deep root among the masses of the people who possess endless might and wisdom, and because it highly displays the indefatigable revolutionary spirit among the people.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il significantly stresses that the entire party goes deep into the masses, vigorously mobilizes them to implement the party policy, and struggles with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Our party's emphasis placed on even more highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is an expression of its iron will to overcome difficulties and trials and to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by our own effort.

Thanks to this leadership of our party, the whole country is teeming with the indefatigable revolutionary fighting spirit to live and struggle like the young communists who unyieldingly struggled with firm faith in their leader under the difficult circumstances during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and like the heroic warriors of the war of the liberation of the fatherland and the 10 party members of Nagwon.

The tested leadership of our party exercised in leading the chuche cause to victory is demonstrated also in pioneering the future of the revolutionary struggle with a correct line and with outstanding operational command.

All revolutionary battles, including the battle with nature and the battle against the enemy, require scientific tactics and strategy, and scientific operational command. Our party always puts forth correct lines, tactics, and strategy and implements them by correctly analyzing and grasping the inevitability of the development of the revolution and the prevailing situation. Clear evidence is that our party wisely leads the struggle to occupy the two fortresses of communism based on the correct principle and methods after having put forth the slogan on permeating the society with the chuche idea and having put forth the line of the three revolutions in the early days.

The extraordinary quality of our party's tactics and strategy is demonstrated particularly in actively leading our revolution by thwarting the enemies' constant maneuvers of provocation.

In our country, a very grave situation exists because of the enemies' maneuvers of provocation. However, thanks to our party's unparalleled outstanding tactics and strategy, and thanks to their brilliant implementation, we are, always on our own initiative, firmly safeguarding the revolution and advancing it. By completely frustrating the enemies' counterrevolutionary schemes and insidious tactics, we are driving them into a corner.

In addition, our party competently solves the problems which arise in the revolution and construction. Judging from the experience of the past, our party never falls into empiricism but acts with a reformative view. Thanks to such leadership of our party, our tasks—remolding man, harnessing nature, remaking the society, the anti-imperialist struggle, and the struggle for peace—all are successfully carried out at a high level.

Our party also carries out every task not only in a bold and lightning-swift manner, but also in a circumspect and meticulous one.

Constantly unfolding far-reaching plans and fulfilling them through scrupulous arrangement and command are the character of the tested leadership of our party.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il always sets high and bold goals, fully mobilizes the party, the country, and the people to attain them, and plans and implements everything in a bold and lightning-swift manner, thus solving all the difficult and complicated problems which arise in the socialist construction.

The successes won in the eighties—the period of creation and progress during which the greatest changes in the history of the socialist construction of our country took place—clearly show that our party not only puts forth bold plans but also works out correct methods to fulfill them.

Thanks to the tested leadership of our party that puts forth appropriate methods of struggle based on the scientific insight into the situation with the great power of judgment and that organizes and mobilizes the party, the country, and the people with extraordinary organizing and driving force, the might of our economic foundation will be displayed even more highly, and changes will ceaselessly take place in the struggle to turn our country into a powerful and prosperous socialist power.

Our glorious party is indeed the great party which leads the revolution and constuction along the ever-victorious road and which has extraordinary capabilities and leadership to consummate the revolutionary cause.

Struggling with vigor to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause under the party guidance is honorable and rewarding work for our people. We should, as we have in the past, resolutely defend the red flag of the revolution and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause to the end by overcoming all manner of grave difficulties, upholding the party and leader.

Our people have victoriously traversed a long and treacherous path of revolution under the banner of the party. Our revolution is now vigorously marching toward a high peak with the complete victory of socialism in sight.

Our revolution, however, has not been completed and we still face a host of difficult and vast tasks.

With a noble sense of mission and a lofty sense of responsibility borne before the times and the revolution, we should consummate the chuche cause to the end following the guidance of the party.

Most important in vigorously hastening the chuche cause under the guidance of the party is for all the party members and working people to hold the guidance of the party in high esteem, as they did in the past, arming themselves with a firm viewpoint and stand that they know nothing but our party under any circumstances.

Relying on a steadfast conviction that the revolutionary path indicated by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader we hold in high esteem for the first time in our long national history of thousands of years, is always brilliant and replete with glory, we should demonstrate unrivaled heroism and self-sacrifice in upholding dear Comrade Kim Chong-il just like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who defended their political conviction and sense of obligation as the leader's warriors under any adverse circumstances.

Consolidating the unity and cohesion of the party and the revolutionary ranks like an impregnable fortress is a crucial guarantee for victory in the revolution. The unity and cohesion of our party and the revolutionary ranks are a volitional unity based on the firm revolutionary world outlook that all the party members and working people have established.

All the party members and working people should establish a firm revolutionary world outlook and think and act only according to our party's ideology and will at all times and under any circumstances.

Embodying the party's guidance over socialist construction from start to finish is an important task to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause. With the entire party, the whole nation, and all the people firmly determined to embellish the nineties as the most brilliant era of the great revolutionary upsurge through another vigorous struggle under the produce-and-save-more slogan our party is now wisely leading the struggle for the realization of this goal.

All sectors and units should create a new speed of the nineties and be on a vigorous march by rising up as one under the party's militant slogan that calls on us to produce and save more and make the economic foundation already in place prove its worth.

Following the leadership of the ever-victorious party, all of us should keep vigorously struggling and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause explored in the thick forest on Mt. Paektu to the end by firmly rallying around the party center led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song.

Daily on Modeling Society on Chuche Idea

SK1902122990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Monday carries an article headlined "Programme of Modelling Whole Society on Chuche Idea Is Militant Banner for Victory of Socialist Cause."

The article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work published on February 19, 1974 formulated the great revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an integral system of idea, theory and method of chuche and declared it our party's programme of building communism to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea. This was a historical event of great importance.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught as follows:

"Our party's programme of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea is a great programme for the building of communism. It enables us to take the ideological and material fortresses of communism with success by transforming men, society and nature in accordance with the chuche idea and fully realize chajusong for the working masses."

The great programme of patterning the whole society after the chuche idea indicates the road of building the most superior socialism and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche, the author of the article says, and goes on:

The essence of the programme is to transform nature, society and man as required by the chuche idea and occupy both politico-ideological and material fortresses. This programme newly expounded the target of occupying the two fortresses and the content of the three major transformations with main stress on the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward this programme many years ago, providing our people with a flawless fighting programme showing the most correct main strategic target for building socialism and basic ways of its realisation.

With the thorough application of the chuche idea in accordance with the programme of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, our socialism has been consolidated and developed as a superior social system in which the leader, the party and the masses form a socio-political organism united with one life and soul.

Particularly, the chuche idea elucidates the revolutionary outlook on the leader, thereby serving as an ideological basis in firmly uniting the people around the leader on the basis of the revolutionary sense of duty and comradeship.

The programme of making the chuche idea prevail in society also enables our socialist system to develop into a superior socialist system where all people are equally well off.

Thanks to the chuche idea our socialist system has become a superior social system which has successfully solved the problem of improving the people's standard of living evenly.

The chuche idea indicates the man-centred world outlook, the revolutionary theory centering on the popular masses, so that all the policies of the party and the state embodying this idea may be worked out and enforced with greatest regard to people, the popular masses, centering on them.

The programme of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea also makes it possible to establish a noble communist moral traits in the whole society.

A sound and cultural way of life is in full bloom in our country. Our people oppose the corrupt bourgeois way of life, display devotion and self-sacrificing spirit for the interests of society and collective and bring the beautiful communist traits into blossom and enjoy a sound and cultural life. In our country there is no decadent way of life which is rife in capitalist society. There prevails only a sound way of life and society is in perfect order and clean. This is because the chuche idea, the idea which holds man dearest, has been applied.

The programme of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea is an immortal banner whereby all domains of the social life are transformed as demanded by the chuche idea, thus making our socialist system constantly develop as a peculiar and superior social system which fully guarantees living conditions suited to the independent nature of man, the article stresses.

Children's Union Meeting Held in Pyongyang

SK2202062390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Excerpts] A joint national meeting of the Korean Children's Union was splendidly held in Pyongyang yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

The meeting was attended by representatives of exemplary Children's Union members from all provinces, school children in the capital, and working people.

Present on the platform were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim; Kim Yong-yon; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; Choe Mun-son; Choe Yong-hae; Choe Ki-yong; Kim Yu-sun; and other functionaries concerned; heroes; meritorious people in wartime; famous scientists; people in sports fields; labor innovators; and meritorious children's union members. [passage omitted]

Newspaper Reports on Successes of Student Yim

SK2302120090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—The South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) recently published "1995 as the Year of Reunification—Report and Comments on Participation in the Pyongyang Festival," a collection of data on the participation in the Pyongyang festival of Yim Su-kyong, its delegate, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting CHOSON SINBO.

The collection largely consists of three parts.

Given in CHOSON SINBO is the gist of the second part "successes of delegate Yim Su-kyong's participation in the Pyongyang festival."

According to it, the first success of Yim's participation in the Pyongyang festival is that it exposed the falsity of the No Tae-u "regime's" "unification policy" and brought its anti-reunification nature into bold relief.

The deceptive nature of the "July 7 declaration" on promoting civilian exchange, regarding the North as a companion, was brought to daylight by the struggle of students to take part in the Pyongyang festival and by delegate Yim's participation in it.

The second success is that her participation made it all the clearer that obstacles to reunification are the military confrontation between the North and the South and the "National Security Law."

By crossing Panmunjom through a forest of bayonets and the wall of division delegate Yim eloquently proved how urgent it is to remove the military confrontation between the North and the South.

Her participation in the Pyongyang festival showed how anachronistic and anti-national the "National Security Law" is.

At the moment Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and delegate Yim Su-kyong are behind the bars, bound in chains under this evil law. But they will be the demolition to blow up the "National Security Law" from the bottom.

The third success is that delegate Yim's participation in the Pyongyang festival dealt a blow at the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the No Tae-u "regime" and demonstrated at home and abroad in deed that "the motherland is one."

The "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the No's "regime" was smashed to smithereens by the flag of Chondaehyop, a steel-like save-the-nation unit, which vigorously fluttered in the sky above Pyongyang.

The Pyongyang festival, involving youth and students from the South and the North who are the future of a reunified country and the master of the future, fully demonstrated to the whole world the entire nation's desire for reunification and thus made it clear that "the motherland is one."

The fourth success is that it marked an occasion of developing the reunification movement to a higher plane.

Delegate Yim's visit to the North provided an occasion of fostering the consciousness of alliance with communism and the North, the consciousness of great national unity, deepening and enriching the contents of the reunification movement and raising the organization of the reunification movement as an urgent requisite.

The fifth success is that the whole course of her activities became a bedrock of a correct stand toward the question of reunification.

Delegate Yim set an example through her practical activities as regards the chuche-based stance and attitude to be taken by our people in resolving such questions as the subject of the movement for reunification and the principles and ways of reunification.

Her participation in the Pyongyang festival also made it evident that the reunification of Korea could be accelerated only by promoting great unity under the banner of reconciliation and unity, not by confrontation between the North and the South.

The sixth success is that it strengthened the combination of the reunification movement of the South Korean people with that of Korean nationals overseas.

The seventh success is that her participation in the Pyongyang festival strengthened international friendship and solidarity with all countries of the world which stand for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula. The participation of Chondaehyop in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students Strengthened International Friendship and solidarity with the young people from all countries of the world and laid a foundation for exchange with them.

The eighth, the greatest success is that the youth and students of the North and the South, the new generation and the master of a reunified country, resolved not to hand down the sufferings of national division to the posterity, and adopted a joint declaration of the youth and students in the North and the South.

South Korea

No Tae-u Calls for Talks With Kim Il-song

SK0103032090

[Editorial Report] Seoul Domestic Service in Korean at 0128 GMT on 1 March carries a 14-minute live speech by South Korean President No Tae-u. The speech is delivered at the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul on the 71st anniversary of Independence Day.

President No begins his speech by recalling the 1 March uprising 71 years ago against Japanese imperial domination. He also notes advances being made today in terms of democracy, prosperity, and reunification, as well as reforms being carried out in the Soviet Union and East European countries.

Noting mankind's aspiration for freedom, democracy, and prosperity, No says that North Korea, too, will have to open up in the not-too-distant future. He also notes the inevitability of razing the wall of division between North and South, realizing free visits, and achieving one national community.

Stressing utmost efforts to restore national community while enjoying freedom and prosperity, he says: "Today I once again call upon the highest responsible person [choego chaegimja] of the North Korean authorities to hold summit talks [chongsang hoedam] between North and South Korea at an early date to discuss all pending issues between the North and South without limit, including political and military issues. [applause] If it is difficult to solve political problems immediately between North and South Korea, which have different ideologies and systems, we will be able to steadily develop cooperation contributing to common prosperity and solve national tasks, such as visits and exchanges between the fellow countrymen of North and South Korea, one-by-one."

No continues by saying: "I would like to make it clear that we are also amply prepared to put forward whatever plans are necessary to immediately hold discussions between the officials of North and South Korea in an effort to realize economic cooperation. Such cooperation would constitute the trading and supplying of goods that both sides need, tourism, national land development, and the building of plants. Watching the North Korean attitude, I once again stress that the building of mutual trust is a prerequisite to opening a true era of reconciliation and cooperation between North and South Korea. North Korea should give up, above all, the illusion that it will reunify the country by communizing the South by force or by class revolution. It should show this by action."

No then stresses the need for a united effort from the people for the sake of the country and for prosperity and reunification to fulfill the spirit of the 1 March independence movement.

YONHAP Reports on Address

SK0103030090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u renewed his call for a summit meeting with North Korean leader Kim Il-song to discuss pending issues, including political and military matters, between the divided halves Thursday.

South Korea is ready to open talks "right now" between officials of both sides on economic cooperation, trade in commodities and resources, development of tourist resources, national land development and construction of industrial plants, No said.

"I today urge once again the highest responsible authority of North Korea to hold a summit meeting between South and North Korea at an early date to discuss all pending issues, including political and military matters, without limitations," No said in an address at a ceremony marking the 71st anniversary of a Korean independence movement against Japanese rule.

"Even if South and North Korea, which differ in ideology and system, find difficulty in solving political problems between them right now, we can develop cooperation helpful to mutual prosperity by resolving step by step national tasks, including free travel and exchange between brethrens of the South and the North," he said.

The president also urged the North to renounce its "fancy" of communizing the Korean peninsula by force or class revolution and to show its determination to do so.

"I would like to stress, while carefully watching North Korea's attitude, that true reconciliation and building of confidence between South and North Korea is our priority task," No said.

North Korea will give up its isolationist policy and open up its society because "human aspirations for freedom, democracy and prosperity, as have been showed in the Soviet Union and East Europe, cannot be blocked by any force or system," No said.

"Under this circumstance, there is no reason why our Korean people cannot break down the wall of division, realize free travel and form a sigle national commonwealth," he said.

The chief executive also said the nation should make the 1990s an era of hope in which reunification and a national commonwealth are realized.

No has repeatedly called for summit talks with Kim to discuss ways to improve relations, reduce tensions and eventually reunify the peninsula, split into the capitalist South and the communist North at the end of World War II.

North Korea has rejected No's proposals.

No repeated the proposal because all dialogue with Pyongyang, including sports talks for forming a single Korean team in the Beijing Asian Games in September and the inter-Korean parliamentary meeting, have virtually collapsed or are suspended.

Kim, in a speech in January, countered with a proposal for a "South-North, top-level conference in which heads of authorites and leaders of political parties take part in order to remove the barrier of national division and materialize free travel."

South Korean officials dismissed this as a rehash of an old proposal for a "political conference" and an attempt to avoid a summit.

Cabinet Reshuffle Likely After Assembly Session

SK0103042890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP)—Expectation is high that President No Tae-u, pressured by fears of an economic crisis, will replace all his economic ministers right after the National Assembly goes into recess March 16.

No had intended to conduct a Cabinet reshuffle in parallel with a shakeup of ruling party postholders at the end of April because the tenure of the speaker, vice speakers and Standing Committee members expires in early May.

But No changed his mind, deciding to advance the Cabinet shakeup to March 17 since naming all new economic ministers was most urgent in order to save the economy, a high-level official in the ruling party suggested Thursday.

The official also speculated the timing was changed because many top party members will leave for the Soviet Union on March 19 with party co-leader Kim Yong-sam.

The reshuffle, the first since the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) was inaugurated early last month, is also designed to "inject fresh air" into national politics following the emergence of the giant majority party through the merger of the former ruling Democratic Justice Party and two opposition parties, he said.

Other informed sources, meanwhile, observed that up to six DLP lawmakers, comprising three from former ruling Democratic Justice Party, two from former opposition Reunification Democratic Party and one from former opposition New Democratic Republican Party, are likely to enter the Cabinet in the reshuffle, they said.

Concerning the reshuffle, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun has recommended to No that it be right after the assembly recesses.

The president has decided to replace Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun, who is also Economic Planning Minister, and other economic portfolios, but has not yet decided whether to name a new prime minister, according to the sources.

Kim Yong-sam reportedly advised No to advance the reshuffle during their meeting Wednesday.

Shortly before meeting with No, Kim revealed his intention to recommend a reshuffle right after the current assembly session ends, a top aide to Kim said.

After the meeting, Kim declined to confirm if he made the recommendation on the Cabinet reshuffle but said he exchanged views with No on many important state affairs.

Floor Leaders Disagree on Agenda, Recess Date

SK1702012390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] The ruling DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] and opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] are likely to square off throughout the scheduled extraordinary parliamentary session.

The first sign of such confrontation was shown yesterday when the floor leaders of the two parties met to discuss the duration and agenda of the session which was originally set to open Monday.

The first meeting between DLP's Kim Tong-yong and PPD's Kim Yong-pae was seen as an event which would set the tone for the new relationship between the ruling and opposition parties.

The relationship is most likely to take on a confrontational tone as the two floor leaders exhibited more intransigence than flexibility in approaching each other's proposals.

PPD's Kim Yong-pae proposed to extend the sitting from the previously agreed 20 days to 30 days, arguing that many problems requiring urgent and thorough solutions have been piled up while his DLP counterpart Kim

Tong-yong wanted to keep the agreement reached between the former ruling DJP and the three opposition parties.

The DLP legislator eased his position by proposing that the PPD agree to the initial 20-day session, leaving the possibility of extending another 10 days to later negotiation. The PPD floor leader rejected it.

The first talks, held over lunch for about two hours, thus ended without any agreement, darkening the prospects of smooth running of the parliamentary sitting at hand.

The two parties are expected to have difficulty in narrowing differences on other procedural matters, not to mention substantive issues concerning the revision or abrogation of what is called evil laws.

The DLP wants to confine lawmakers' questioning of cabinet ministers to three days in the political, economic and social fields, while the PPD insists on a five-day interrogation session covering five fields.

Moreover, the two differ on the number of lawmakers to be selected from each party to carry out the questioning. The DLP proposes a 3:1 ratio in the selection in accordance with the distribution of parliamentary seats between the two parties, while the PPD insists on absolute equality.

The two will meet today to settle schedules of an extra session of the National Assembly to open Monday.

YONHAP Covers Kim Tae-chung Address

SK2702043290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0401 GMT 27 Feb 90

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 27 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung called on the government Tuesday [27 February] to allow South Koreans to tune in to North Korean radio and television in a unilateral move to promote relations between the divided halves of the Korean peninsula.

He also demanded that President No Tae-u call general elections and local elections simultaneously so the nation's voters can give their verdict on the merger of No's ruling party with two former opposition parties into the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP).

The head of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), the sole opposition party since the alliance early this month, warned he will launch a nationwide movement to oust No if his demands are not met.

Kim urged North Korea to take believable steps, such as revising the Workers' (Communist) Party Charter to remove calls for communization of the South, to dispel fears among South Koreans of possible aggression by the North.

He also suggested inter-Korean talks be held not at the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) separating the two Koreas but in Seoul or Pyongyang by turn.

"Our government should take steps that can be carried out unilaterally without agreement by the opposite side (North Korea)," he said.

"As part of the steps, I urge the government to allow our citizens to listen to and watch North Korean radio and television even if the North rejects mutual free listening and watching of each other's radio and television," Kim said in an address to the National Assembly.

It is illegal under South Korea's National Security Law to listen to North Korean broadcasts, read North Korean publications or contact a North Korean without government approval. Kim's PPD demands the law be scrapped.

He also called for the immediate resumption of talks between Seoul and Pyongyang on forming a single Korean team to participate in the Beijing Asian Games in September. The talks collapsed late last month, when the North added a condition to the almost-finalized agreement on forming the team.

In his first speech in the assembly since the political realignment, which Kim has described as "a rebellion against history and a coup d'etat against democracy," the life-long opposition leader asserted that a general election is the only way to find out if the people support the merger of the three parties and want to revise the Constitution to replace the current presidential system with a parliamentary cabinet setup.

It is widely assumed that the government will seek a constitutional amendment to adopt the cabinet system before No completes his single five-year term in a bid to keep the DLP in power.

The PPD head has so far balked at the cabinet system and instead called for run-off presidential elections, which Kim expects to boost his chance of winning the presidency.

The merger of No's Democratic Justice Party, Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party gave the government the two-thirds majority in the assembly needed to amend the Constitution.

Criticizing No for endangering life and property by failing to halt inflation, skyrocketing rents and a crime wave, which Kim named the three most urgent tasks facing the nation, the opposition leader threatened to launch a struggle to unseat the government.

"I think the No government is unqualified to remain in power and I cannot but demand the ouster of his government for the sake of the people if No fails to solve the three tasks by fall," Kim said.

While calling for the general public to give their judgement on the merger through the ballot box, the PPD president outlined his plan for a "four-stage struggle" if his demand for elections is rejected: first, appeal to public opinion; second, struggle in the National

Assembly; third, begin a nationwide petition drive to collect 10-million signatures; and third [as received], make an all-out effort to win local elections due in the first half of the year.

"The merger of the three parties cannot be tolerated, and the DLP will face terrible resistance from the people if it attempts to make the merger an established fact by depending on its majority and force," he said.

Kim urged the release of all "democratic figures" detained for anti-government activities and long-term prisoners convicted on espionage charges, called for revision of the law governing the Agency for National Security Planning and labor laws and he demanded enactment of the police neutrality law.

The opposition leader also said the government must drop plans to revise the Armed Forces Organization Law in a bid to set up an integrated Army, Navy and Air Force command, claiming the system would undermine civilian rule.

'Verbal War' Over Three-Party Merger Begins

SK2802011290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 90 p 6

[Editorial: "2 Kims' Floor Speeches"]

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and co-leader of the ruling party, Kim Yong-sam have opened a verbal war over the controversial merger of the three parties in their keynote speeches at the National Assembly. As an irony of politics, the two former comrades in the opposition camp are now pitted against each other since Kim Yong-sam dissolved his second largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and joined the ruling camp with most of his party lawmakers.

Kim Yong-sam, naturally, may have felt a need to expound the background to the merger, feeling himself in an awkward position. He maintained that the merger of "moderate democratic forces" was necessary and inevitable in order to bring about political stability which he said is the key to settling all economic, social and other problems facing the nation.

The new ruling DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] leader, discussing the justifiability of his about-face, devoted much of his floor speech to the defense of his position with regard to his political "conversion" and his party's transitional policy guidelines. But his protestation seems to have been no more than a repetition of his old polemics, while his policy statement lacked luster, being void of substantial content.

Only a few months ago, Kim Yong-sam was the top leader of the hardline opposition RDP and therefore with the delivery of a keynote speech for the ruling party he must have felt like a cat in strange attic. Nonetheless, he was expected to present a fresh political vision and some ambitious policy directions.

It was apparent that he had difficulty in adjusting the different policy views and measures pursued by the old ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party] and his defunct RDP as well as the NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party]. This is plausible in the light of the fact that the three parties, now merged, had long trodden conflicting paths and must be finding it hard to compromise with one another and work out a single policy line in view of the short period since the tripartite integration.

However, Kim and his new ruling party should not take too long in their policy rearrangements. Kim properly stressed in his speech that his party would push ahead with across-the-board reforms including overhaul of bad laws and release of security-related prisoners. This is a way to justify the controversial merger of the three parties, without specifying the far-ranging effects that Kim vaguely advocated.

In contrast with Kim Yong-sam's defensive position, Kim Tae-chung came out with an aggressive address full of confidence. He again charged the merger with being a rebellion against history and a coup against democracy, calling for the dissolution of the National Assembly and the holding of a general election to receive the rightful judgment of the people.

Kim Tae-chung, now top opposition leader in name and reality, capped his speech with the threat that his party would launch a popular campaign to topple the No Tae-u government, if it failed to fulfill what he termed a three-point national task by the coming fall, namely the arrest of price hikes, stabilization of rents for housing and securing of public safety.

The main opposition leader, thus, showed well his strong will to translate his party policies into action. But there is skepticism whether his professed "four-stage struggle" will be appropriate or effective. The three struggle methods of a publicity campaign, parliamentary drive and victory in the upcoming local council elections are acceptable in the present political situation. Yet, the proposed popular drive to collect signatures from 10 million people in the streets is a matter to be reviewed.

Kim Tae-chung claimed that the tripartite merger will not be allowed in any circumstances but the stark reality is that the merger is a fait accompli. Any prolonged confrontation over the matter is a waste of time and energy, harmful to socio-political stability. The opposition camp needs to refrain from any out-of-parliamentary struggle such as popular protests in the streets as pursued by radical dissidents and activist students.

Opposition Party Seeks Alliance With PPD

SK1702013390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] Rep. Kim Chung-kil of the minor opposition Democratic Party, which has just been inaugurated by mavericks from the now-defunct Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday asked Kim Chae-sun, speaker of the National Assembly, to let one of his colleagues, Pak Chan-chong, take the floor during the interpellation session of the Assembly which opens Monday for a 20-day special sitting.

He also demanded Kim provide the new party with space at the Assembly as is the case with other political parties.

The new opposition party led by Yi Ki-taek, former floor leader of the RDP who defied Kim Yong-sam's leadership at the last moment, is yet to be recognized as a "negotiating group" at the Assembly because of its failure to enlist 20 lawmakers, the minimum legal requirement for organizing a floor negotiating group.

The minor opposition party, in the meantime, yesterday appointed Rep. Chang Sok-hwa as its temporary spokesman.

"Our party will seek a political alliance with the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] on a case by case basis for effective struggle in parliament against the giant conservative party," said Chang, one of the former RDP lawmakers who revolted against Kim Yong-sam's move to merge the RDP with the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] and NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party].

Political Watchers Doubt Union for Opposition

SK2802014690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Feb 90 p 2

[News analysis by staff reporter Chong Pong-uk: "Opposition Groups Face Uphill Battle for Alliance"]

[Text] Will Korea have a unified opposition camp to counter the giant ruling party? This question hangs over the political scene in Seoul at a time when the new ruling party, named the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), is preparing for its official inauguration convention in early March.

Besides the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) led by Kim Tae-chung, which has been the major opposition party under the four-party system for the past two years, there are two more groups which may take the initiative in the opposition camps.

One of them consists of lawmakers who were leading members of the two opposition parties which merged with the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) but who refused to join the ruling camp.

Another one is made up of a group of former members of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea who are preparing to inaugurate a "progressive" party. The dissident alliance members will apparently want to act first on this matter because they defected from the organization with its tacit approval.

Their move sin that direction turned vigorous after President No Tae-u and the leaders of two opposition parties—Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP)—declared the merger of the ruling DJP and the two oppsoition parties Jan. 22.

The PPD's position on taking the initiative in the opposition camp is natural as it is the most powerful group in the National Assembly next to the ruling DLP, holding 216 out of the 299 seats in parliament. PPD lawmakers number 70.

A group of PPD lawmakers, led by vice president Cho Yun-hyong, is campaigning to unite the opposition elements.

Another group of lawmakers, former RDP and NDRP members plus independents, are also propelling the union of opposition camps. They include former RDP floor leader Yi Ki-taek.

The two groups share the view that a pan-national opposition camp should be formed combining lawmakers' and socio-political leaders, moderates and dissidents.

For the "grand unity," the former RDP and NDRP members maintain that Kim Tae-chung should take a back seat as his influence over the PPD is enormous. The PPD group, however, doesn't agree with them.

Because of this reason, the former group is preparing for the inauguration of a new party, tentatively named the Democratic Party. The 848 promoters of the new party include 7 lawmakers, 22 former lawmakers and a number of former PPD members.

The National Democratic Alliance of Korea, dubbed Chonminnyon, is no less serious in its position on uniting the opposition camp because it is a combination of underdogs from political games of the past.

Its formal position on the matter is likely to be unveiled when its representatives from throughout the nation gather at a Seoul meeting March 3.

Chonminnyon's union with the PPD, however, is improbable in the near future. It has been at odds with the PPD since the PPD broke off relations in a declaration late last year. The declaration came after Chonminnyon criticized Kim Tae-chung's meeting with President No.

The PPD, however, can hardly ignore Chonminnyon since it is a union of hundreds of dissident groups across the nation.

The "progressive" party, to be backed by Chonminnyon, will apparently attract public attention when it makes its debut on the political scene in the months to come.

Political watchers in Seoul doubt that a union of opposition camps will be formed in the near future. "They are yet to feel a practical need for their unity," said a scholar.

* National Security Law Controversy Examined

* Four Parties' Views

902C0097A Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Dec 89 p 2

[By reporter Sin Hyo-soo: "Public Hearing on National Security Law by National Assembly's Special Panel on Constitutional Amendment"]

[Text] National Assembly's special panel on constitutional amendment (O Yu-pang of DJP [Democratic Justice Party] as its chairman) convened a hearing on 5 December 1989, after a long period of public peace. Four different views on the problem of the NSL (National

Security Law) were presented. The pros and cons of these views were discussed among the different party members of the National Assembly.

The four views discussed were as follows: first, retain the present NSL; second, completely abolish the NSL; third, retain the present structure of the NSL after amending the harmful elements of the law; and fourth, replace it with a new law.

The first person to talk was the number two prosecutor for public safety of Seoul District Court, Choe Byong-kuk. He said, "Although the name and the structure of the law might be different, every nation in the world has a legislation to restrict subversive activities." He insisted that the present NSL should be kept unchanged for the following reasons: first, North Korea still intends to spread communism in South Korea; second, sympathizers of North Korea are still active in South Korea; and third, the system of the NSL is indispensable for the safety of the nation, lives and freedom of our people.

The public prosecutor, Choe Byong-kuk, opposed the provision on "criminal intention" which forms the core of the amendment proposal by DJP and is now pending in the National Assembly. He argued that the allegation of a criminal intention is hard to prove in court and that the prosecution would have no case when the accused takes advantage of this provision.

Professor Kim Il-soo of Koryo University talked next. He said, "The NSL is used as a means to divide people and to maintain the cold war structure." He criticized the NSL as "antifreedom, antidemocratic, and antihumanitarian." He said, "In order for free, democratic law and order to be established, the NSL should be abolished and the nation's security should be protected by the Constitution." Professor Kim rebuffed prosecutor Choe's argument by saying "Retaining the present NSL is to demonstrate the poverty of ideas, restricted and enmeshed by the anticommunism-ideology. To claim the NSL as a shield to protect a free, democratic system, is in reality creating a reverse reaction in the nation."

An Tong-il, a lawyer, insisted that the problematic elements in the NSL should be amended without abolishing the NSL system.

An Tong-il argued, "Our country has to deal with North Korea which is both inseparable from us and a military threat to our country. While we must maintain the dialogue and exchanges with North Korea to keep moving toward unification, we should also restrain and prevent North Korea's attempt to overthrow our system. Since the present NSL is flawed with ambiguity, uncertainty, and equivocality, it is possible this law might violate human rights. Therefore each questionable element in the law should be corrected by reviewing the judicial precedents."

Kim Sung-nam, a lawyer, spoke last. He said, "Some phrases in the NSL are unclear and ambiguous; therefore the NSL violates the true principle of a criminal law. However, any physical activity to destroy the basic structure of our democratic rule must be restrained." He proposed therefore to abolish the present NSL and replace it with a new legislation.

Kim Sung-nam suggested, "With a new legislation, we must prevent North Korea from attempting to destroy our democratic principles by means of such abhorrent physical activities as violence, arson, agitation, and riots. The new legislation should also prevent North Korea from forming organizations and groups to carry out illegal activities such as inciting violence, educating, propagandizing, and demonstrating for communism."

Discussions followed the four presentations. Assemblymen from the DJP and the NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] emphasized the antagonism between North Korea and South Korea as well as incidences of illegal entry into North Korea by some South Koreans. They then insisted on either retaining or revising the present NSL. By contrast, assemblymen from PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] and RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] stressed the NSL's anti-democratic and anti-human rights nature. They, therefore, wanted either to abolish or replace the present NSL.

Kang Chae-sop of DJP said, "Abolition of the NSL or replacement by a new legislation could be taken as a weakening of our national security, and one might mistakenly think North Korea was justified in insisting that South Korea should abolish the NSL. Moreover, this may bring about the disaster of leftist activities and may cause some irreversible damage to our national security." He argued for the retention of the present NSL. Pak Chung-sun of NDRP also said, "One should not burn the house down to get rid of the bedbugs. For the safety and freedom of our people as well as for national security, we must retain the NSL structure after amending the bad elements in the law."

Contrary to this view, O Tan of the PPD said, "The NSL has, through many revisions, restricted people's freedom, education, ideas, and thoughts. Moreover, the NSL is a typically antidemocratic, bad law which former rulers have used to torture political opponents. As a result, this law has produced some reactionary, procommunist elements in our society. He argued for the abolition of the present NSL and new legislation in its place.

Reflecting his party's view, Sin Yong-kuk of the RDP insisted on the abolition of the NSL. He said, "The NSL was created during the crisis of a dictatorial regime. It has been used to criticize and oppress political opponents. Due to the NSL, our country has lost the ability to deal naturally with elements of discord."

* Editorial Urges Compromise

*902C0097B Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean
6 Dec 89 p 3*

[Editorial: "We Urge Amendment of the National Security Law"]

[Text] In the dispute about the National Security Law (NSL), whether to retain the present law; to amend it; to abolish it; or to replace it with a new law, we have always maintained that it should be amended. We feel that amending the NSL alone will provide the least troublesome testing ground to bring out the national consensus.

The argument by the ruling party and NDRP to keep the present NSL is flawed because it will retain all the harmful elements of the present law. The present NSL punishes those criminals who plot and carry out crimes but it also punishes those who get involved in the criminal acts unintentionally. We must not forget the fact that this law has produced many "unintentional criminals" during the past authoritarian rule.

For example, if someone exclaimed, "Abolish the Yushin Law (law for revitalizing reforms)," the authoritarian regime used to punish the person under the following allegation: "North Korean Communists are working to overthrow the Yushin establishment. The defendant advocated abolishing the Yushin Law. Therefore, the defendant encouraged, admired, and aided the goals of the North Korean Communists."

The phrase, "encourage, admire, and aid" can mean different things to different people. The government could omit portions of one's speech, if it so desired, and arrest the person for the alleged crime.

We are not overlooking the fact that real North Korean spies and other North Koreans who have attempted to undermine our government have been punished by this law. On the other hand, we cannot ignore that many democratization movements and noncommunist movements of advanced ideas which have resisted the dictatorial rule have also been punished by this law. As a result, hostility between the government and people has increased, and conditions for the national security have actually deteriorated in the past.

Considering these facts, we believe that the harmful elements of our NSL must be eliminated. However, we do not support the abolishment of the NSL. The reason for this is that the abolishment of the NSL would not be greeted enthusiastically by a great number of our people, and we are afraid that this might become another element of national disunity.

To abolish the NSL has the potential for introducing a new law in its place. One could say that a new law to replace the present one might be better than amending the existing law. From a practical point of view, however, no matter how appealing the idea is, if it does not alleviate the fears and mindset of some people, then it will be difficult to bring about a national consensus.

We believe that the dispute on the NSL can be resolved, realistically and for the best, by agreeing to amend the existing law as long as we realize that legislation cannot go beyond the present power structure. One can argue pro and con on the problem of the NSL. It is our wish, however, that the argument for revising the present law will prevail in the end.

Secret Contacts Between North, South Hinted

SK2802125190 Seoul YONHAP in English 1243 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun hinted Wednesday [28 February] that there have been secret contacts between South and North Korea.

Answering to questions by lawmakers at an interpellation session, Kang said, "the government is under an obligation to make efforts for the fatherland's peaceful reunification. It is a matter of common sense that the South and North can have secret contacts on case-by-case basis.

"The government will report to the National Assembly and people on the progress of the inter-Korean relations later. I think it would not be helpful for the settlement of the national problems to reveal all about such a sensitive issue," Kang said.

In connection with the amendment of the controversial National Security Law and the Law Governing the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), he said, "The government will consider revising the two laws without affecting their basic frameworks.

The government is planning to revise the law on the NSP so as to establish the organization's political neutrality and reduce the sphere of its investigative activity, he said.

The government expects to insert provisions stipulating the military's political neutrality and prohibiting the military from interfering in politics into the existing service regulations of the Armed Forces, Kang added.

Government May Permit Elderly To Visit North

SK2602085790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 26 (YONHAP)—The Government of South Korea is studying a proposal to relax harsh restrictions on travel to North Korea for citizens who are 60 years old or over and have relatives in the North, a spokesman said Monday. Under current laws, South Koreans must obtain government permission before visiting North Korea.

The government is considering a change that would, in certain cases, simply require that travel plans be reported to the government so that elderly people can be reunited with their relatives in the North, the spokesman said. A decision will be made after the bill on inter-Korean exchange is approved by the National Assembly, the spokesman said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

He said the proposal is designed to simplify the procedures for travel by members of divided families, but there will be no relaxation in the government's policy of dealing sternly with people who undertake political activities in North Korea.

North-South University Ties Proposed by Soviet

SK2702103190 Seoul YONHAP in English 1005 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—The prorector of Moscow State University, Vladimir Tropin, said Tuesday he is willing to act as an intermediary to set up ties between Yonsei University of South Korea and Kim Il-song University of North Korea.

Tropin is part of a delegation here to finalize an agreement on academic exchanges between his university and Yonsei.

The four-man delegation is headed by Anatoliy Logunov, the rector of the university, which contracted the agreement with the Yonsei in October 1989.

Academic and cultural exchanges now under way will greatly contribute to the development of the Soviet-Korea relationship, and the current agreement between the two universities is proof that the Soviet Government has a positive will to improve ties, said the expert on the history of Soviet communism.

Tropin also said the Soviet Union is willing to sign peace treaties with any nation, including South Korea, in order to push positively forward with efforts to alleviate global tension.

Touching upon the unification of the Korean peninsula, Tropin said walls in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) dividing the nation are higher than the Berlin wall and should be demolished, but that it ought to be done independently by the two Koreas.

South Korea denies the existence of a wall in the DMZ.

Soviet Academician Analyzes Regional Security

SK1802051790 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 14 Feb 90 p 5

[Special contribution by Vladillen Vorontsov, editor-in-chief of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, an academic journal published by the Institute for Far Eastern Affairs at the Soviet Academy of Sciences: "The Korean Peninsula Question Is at the Heart of Security in Asia and the Pacific"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers publicly called for "easing tension on the Korean peninsula and promoting dialogue between the North and South" in their talks held in Moscow following the CPSU Central Committee's repudiation of its monopoly on power. Gorbachev's perestroyka, which has effected a renovation in the communist system 73 years after the Bolshevik Revolution, is now shifting its focal point to reform in the Asian communist bloc as well as to the settlement of regional feuds in the Far East.

What is the goal of the Soviet Union, what is behind its pursuit of "Perestroyka in Asia" and what kind of policy is it creating toward Asia and the Pacific?

Answering this question, Vladilen Vorontsov, editor-in-chief of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, an academic journal published by the Institute for Far Eastern Affairs at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said: "At the heart of security in Asia and the Pacific is how to settle the Korean peninsula question by peaceful means and the best way of achieving this goal is to advance broad-based dialogue between the North and South capable of removing distrust and confrontation between the two sides."

Following is the text of an article editor-in-chief Vorontsov contributed to HANGUK ILBO through correspondent Kang Pyong-tae, who has been staying in Moscow since 2 February to cover the reforms under way in the Soviet Union.

The Institute for Far Eastern Affairs under the control of the Soviet Academy of Sciences is a representative research institute for diplomatic studies. It must also be noted that Vorontsov's opinion, too, is somewhat slanted to serve the interest of the Soviet Union and North Korea's assertions.

Since time immemorial, wise men in Asia have stressed the idea of valuing human life as the highest good. The Asian countries have preserved such traditional moral values even in the course of being liberated from the violence of the colonial era.

It is a universal recognition that military power can no longer be a decisive factor in settling international political issues. There are two reasons for this notion.

First, no country on earth can survive by depending only on its own means of defense as the level of modern weaponry has drastically risen. Second, the changes in the world are making the countries that have been feuding and hostile to each other become mutually dependent as a result of scientific and technological progress.

Nevertheless, mutual distrust and hostility as such have not yet been completely overcome. Therefore, it is urgent to project one's true image as equal partners in the minds of people in general.

Today, such rational U.S. scholars as Prof. Fairbanks and politicians are urging the United States to give up the use of its military power against other countries in order to force its own political values on them.

There can be no objection to Prof. Fairbanks's theory that different cultural spheres are mutually absorbing. However, there also can be no objection to the pressing need to cement international security amid the cold reality of the nuclear age. The notion that this can be achieved only on the basis of mutual understanding, not through the arms race, is becoming popular even in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and China realize that they cannot achieve superiority over the West in Northeast Asia by the use of military and strategic means. The two countries are pursuing broad cooperation with the countries in this region, including the United States.

With its relatively weak economic standing, the Soviet Union's diplomatic initiatives in Asia and the Pacific have hit a snag.

Such a situation is in part the Soviet Union's own fault, but it is largely ascribed to the attitudes held by the influential forces in other countries.

The issue of the Soviet Union's taking part in the international division of labor in Asia and the Pacific is closely related to the issue of promoting the economic activity of foreign industrial firms in the economic regions in the Soviet Far East. The goal the Soviet Union seeks to achieve in its economic policy in this region is to take part in the international division of labor in Asia and the Pacific by accelerating development in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

This being the case, the Soviet Union must give more than a cursory glance to expanding economic exchange with foreign countries in the economic region in the Soviet Far East.

The immediate task facing this region, which has vast natural resources, is how to modernize its infrastructure and production facilities and, at the same time, produce consumer goods and foodstuffs in volumes that will satisfy the demands for them. The Soviet Union views joint ventures as the central instrument in expanding its participation in the international division of labor and in improving economic ties with foreign countries.

In particular, in the case of the economic region in the Soviet Far East, joint ventures with foreign investors are granted more privileges than in any other region, and we plan to keep expanding them.

Asia and the Pacific is recognized as not only a good market for Soviet goods, but also as a wonderful partner in the area of scientific and technological cooperation. The newly industrialized countries, such as the ROK and Singapore, are believed to be capable of meeting Soviet demands in major economic areas in the Soviet Far East.

Cooperation with these countries in the areas of consumer goods, construction, and tourism industries will help the Soviet Union to settle social and economic problems cropping up in the economic region in the Soviet Far East and Siberia.

One of the most important problems related to security in Asia and the Pacific is to solve the Korean peninsula question by peaceful means. The best way to fulfill this goal is to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement after turning the area into a "peace zone," to discontinue large-scale military exercises in the neighboring areas of the Korean peninsula, and, at the same time, promote broad-based peace dialogue between the North and South capable of removing distrust and confrontation on both sides.

The ROK has recently turned its diplomatic attention to the so-called "northern policy" as part of an effort to improve relations with the countries in East Europe and North Korea. In this regard, the Soviet Union, though it has not established diplomatic relations with the ROK, is now expanding exchanges with that country in such economic areas as trade and in such nonpolitical areas as culture and science.

In a speech published in PRAVDA in September 1987, General Secretary Gorbachev said: "Without action, nothing can be changed. At the political and moral root of all problems is mutual trust among the states and peoples as well as respect for international agreements. We are prepared to promote a broad confidence-building policy that will be instrumental in fashioning a comprehensive security system, freeing us from building confidence on an individual basis.

The cultural attribute of the Asian countries that have respected human life as the highest good can bring some fresh and unique ideals, ideals that can be applied more broadly, to the goal that General Secretary Gorbachev aspires to achieve.

Development of Ties With Soviet Union Viewed

SK2402004490 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 90 p 1

[Article by reporter Ho Song-sun: "ROK-USSR Diplomatic Relations Envisaged in Near Future"]

[Text] It appears that ROK-USSR relations are developing at a fast pace these days. Over the past month, high-ranking Soviet officials have made in-depth remarks on the ROK one after another, and we hear more often than before press reports that seem to be urging North Korea to adopt openness. This leads us to suspect that something may be going on between the two countries at a rapid pace below the surface. There are a number of indications that a total readjustment of the ROK-USSR relations may be under way.

The two countries have already agreed upon the establishment of consular departments, and it would not be much of a surprise if an abrupt readjustment of the relations between the two countries were to be announced. The improvement of ROK-USSR relations is a subject of interest internationally in that it will help ease tensions on the Korean peninsula through the alleviation of a "cold-war structure." Will the moves for the improvement of relations between the two countries lead to an establishment of full diplomatic relations soon?

Since the Olympic Games in Seoul, the Soviet Union has steadily conducted a diplomatic offensive toward the ROK, and, last December, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze on 12 February expressed his interest in the Korean question in a news conference. In a news conference in Moscow upon conclusion of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Baker, Shevardnadze, referring to the Berlin Wall, stated, "If the wall on the Korean peninsula is also removed, it would be a great development."

Although this remark by Shevardnadze referred, literally, to the "concrete wall" south of the DMZ mentioned by Kim Il-song in his New Year's address, it is worth noting because it seems to be aimed at the Soviet's desire to seize the initiative in dealing with the Korean peninsula.

Georgiy Kunadze director of the Korean Politics Research Department of the World Economics and International Relations Institute (IMEMO) under the USSR Academy of Sciences, who has been reported to be a policymaker for Gorbachev on the Korean peninsula, stated, in an interview with a Japanese daily, that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK is now a matter of time. This attracted our attention. In this interview, he said that the nature of the relations of alliance between the Soviet Union and North Korea has changed, that the Soviet Union is not opposed to ROK's separate entry into the UN. He also said the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK would not be linked to the improvement of relations between North Korea and the United States and Japan. By stating this, he clarified the Soviet Union's bold new thinking policy for the first time.

Speaking on the possibility of ROK-USSR foreign minister talks when he met ROK reporters in Manila on 10 February, Gennadiy Gerasimov, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, suggested that such talks may be held at a neutral place like the United Nations even before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

While these remarks on Korea by high-ranking Soviet officials came one after another, the MOSCOW NEWS recently carried an article assailing Kim Il-song for having murdered hundreds of thousands of true communists and talented scholars, writers, and artists, and branding them antiparty factionalists. This gave the impression that the Soviet Union may be trying to convey some message to North Korea. Though this article was cited from that carried by a Korean language newspaper LENINIST BANNER, which is published in Alma Ata in Central Asia, it is suspected that this might be part of the Soviet pressure on North Korea to adopt openness.

Andrey Grachev, Gorbachev's assistant for defense affairs and a high-ranking official in the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, observed in Paris on 20 February that countries like North Korea will have no choice but to open up, suggesting that Gorbachev's wind will be heading eastward.

Summing up these remarks by high-ranking Soviet officials, we can assume that a consensus has now been reached in the Soviet Union with regard to the Korean question and that the Soviet Union is trying to further accelerate its exchanges with the ROK, the second largest economic power in Asia. These moves are being conducted in the Soviet Union's national interest. In turn, it will concurrently pressure North Korea toward openness.

Besides the establishment of consular departments, the improvement of relations between the two countries is clearly progressing. This progress can be seen in the signing of an aviation agreement and the specialists' view that when Kim Yong-sam, co-representative of the Democratic Liberal Party visits Moscow in March, some unofficial proposal may be made.

However, quite a few people note that the ultimate significance of the improvement of relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union should be placed on the alleviation of tensions on the Korean peninsula via the alleviation of the cold war structure. We also should remain cautious against the hasty idea of attaching excessive importance to economic exchanges or a sentimental atmosphere in approaching the Soviet Union.

Paper Views Seoul's Courting of PRC, USSR

SK2702033290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Feb 90 p 2

[From the "News Analysis" column by staff reporter Yi Song-yol]

[Text] Recently Seoul seems to be in a hurry to establish diplomatic relations with Moscow, inspired by the internal changes in the Soviet Union and Korea.

The No Tae-u government is also seeking to improve ties with China, and this year will be a special year in its Nordpolitik.

Seoul, which recently got consular-level diplomatic relations with Moscow, is trying to make the best of the Soviet visit by Kim Yong-sam in March, hoping his visit would provide a very favorable momentum for normalizing bilateral ties.

Kim's first Soviet visit last June was made in his capacity as an opposition leader, but as he recently became a leader of the new ruling Democratic Liberal Party, the government, and the Soviet Union as well, seem to see his March Moscow visit differently.

That is seen in Seoul's move to form a nine-member unusual special commission to prepare for Kim's Soviet visit. The commission included key figures of the government and the ruling party.

Seoul is now full of anticipation of setting up diplomatic ties with Moscow in the near future, possibly in one or two years.

President No last week expressed the hope of visiting the Soviet Union and China before he steps down in February 1993, and Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said the government will exert its best efforts for early normalization of diplomatic ties with Moscow and Beijing.

Judging from the changing situations and some positive remarks made by the Soviet side, many government offficials in Seoul say it may only be a matter of time until relations with the Soviet Union are normalized: they even say Moscow has already decided to normalize relations with Seoul.

But that doesn't seem so easy.

As for Moscow, it has to be conscious of Pyongyang and needs time to encourage the north to be open to the ongoing international reforms.

Moscow is not without internal disagreement on the timing of its openness; the progressive group, represented by the Communist Party's Politburo and the Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) which invited Kim, calls for early normalization of ties with Seoul.

The Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and not a few Soviet economists seem to hope that the two issues involving north Korea and setting up diplomatic ties with Seoul will be dealt with separately.

The more prudent group, which includes the Foreign Ministry, opposes rapid changes in relations with the Soviet allies and suggests gradual improvement of ties with Seoul while Moscow takes time in appeasing Pyongyang.

As for Seoul, the government and businessmen don't read correctly what Moscow has in mind in its unprecedented push for closer ties with the Republic of Korea. So far, Seoul has not prepared well for the changing bilateral relationship, and seems to be at a loss as to what extent in each field, including economic, it will cooperate with Moscow.

This is in part shown by recent complaints from the Soviets that Korea is not as active in investment or economic cooperation with them as they expected.

As for Kim, his second Soviet visit may be a good occasion to elevate his political image, which has of late been damaged a bit because of his decision to merge his opposition Reunification Democratic Party with the former ruling Democratic Justice and opposition New Democratic Republican parties.

Kim is expected to meet at least one of the Politburo members, and possibly a ranking official from Pyongyang in Moscow.

Some sources hurriedly predict during his Moscow visit Kim may propose a summit between No and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, demonstrating Seoul's eagerness to normalize ties with the Soviet Union, with which Seoul has been on unfriendly terms since the Korean War (1950-53).

It's true that Kim's Moscow visit in March will be a good occasion to further foster bilateral ties, but for now both sides need time to prepare for a truly new era of peace in Northeast Asia.

Analysts on Proposed Talks With USSR, PRC

SK1702072390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 17 Feb 90

["News analysis" by Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung's proposal for separate talks with his Soviet and Chinese counterparts is widely seen by analysts as a positive diplomatic initiative that lays the groundwork for a breakthrough in Seoul's relations with Moscow and Beijing.

It is the first time Korea has suggested foreign ministers' talks with the neighboring communist giants, with which it has no diplomatic relations despite growing exchanges in non-political fields.

"The goal of our northern policy is to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and improve relations with North Korea by establishing formal ties with the Soviet Union and China," Choe said Thursday night on state-run television.

"To attain this goal, I am willing to meet with the foreign ministers of the two countries at an early date and expect them to respond affirmatively to my proposal," Choe told KBS-TV in an interview.

His proposal comes at a crucial time for Korea, which is to set up diplomatic ties with Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria at the ambassadorial level in March following establishing diplomatic relations with Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia in recent months.

Choe's offer appears based on confidence in "northern policy," a diplomatic initiative to upgrade relations with socialist countries that has substantially attained its goal in Eastern Europe, analysts say.

The government believes that recent developments around the Korean peninsula and in international circumstances, including a new detente between East and West, may "augur well for Korea" and that it may be possible for Seoul to move toward opening official relations with Moscow and Beijing, they say.

In a background briefing Friday on his proposal, Choe said there had been no response from Moscow or Beijing but he intends to make various efforts to realize high-level contacts with the two countries.

"I have yet to receive any positive signals from the Soviet Union and China regarding my proposal," the foreign minister said.

"We will concentrate our efforts on establishing diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and China, which is the main goal of our northern policy. To that end, we need direct contacts with the two countries and will make multilateral diplomatic efforts in that direction," Choe said.

Given Choe's remarks and the unprecedented moves recently, it may be that "some signals" have been exchanged between Korea and the two communist superpowers for possible direct contacts.

These "moves" are the recent U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers' meeting through which South Korea reportedly asked the Soviet Union to persuade North Korea to take tension reduction measures, remarks by a Soviet specialist in Korean affairs on the prospects of opening formal ties between the two countries and speedy moves toward exchanging trade offices with China.

Georgiy Kunadze, an influential specialist handling Soviet policy toward South Korea and Japan, was quoted by Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN last week as saying that the establishment of diplomatic ties between South Korea and the Soviet Union is "a matter of time."

Kunadze, director of a division studying Korean and Japanese politics at the Soviet Institute for World Economics and International Relations (IMEMO), was also quoted as saying the Soviets will not oppose South Korea's unilateral admission to the United Nations.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's remark on breaking down "the Korean wall" also drew attention because it is almost unprecedented for a Soviet official at Shevardnadze's level to refer so directly to the Korean problem, analysts say.

Korean officials say it is evident that Seoul's message to Moscow requesting it to exercise influence on the North was conveyed through U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in his talks with Shevardnadze and was responsible for his wall remark.

Concerning relations with China, the two countries seem to have moved a step closer to improving ties as Beijing reportedly is taking a positive attitude toward exchanging trade offices, the first step in the process, before the Asian Games in September in Beijing, the officials say.

But the analysts are pessimistic on the proposed meetings between the top diplomatic officials being held at an early date.

The talks, if held, may take place during an international conference or meeting in the United Nations that the three ministers routinely attend, the analysts say.

Choe also admitted that the possibility is not great at present for talks with his Chinese and Soviet counterparts since "mature circumstances," a prerequisite for such encounters, have yet to arrive.

Council for U.S.-ROK Relations Holds Meeting

SK2802015490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] The Council for Promotion of Korea-U.S. Relations convened in Seoul yesterday, presided over by Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung.

During the meeting, the council, composed of vice ministers of 17 ministries, examined major issues pending between Korea and the United States and discussed prospects for their development, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The participants exchanged views on the future of the U.S. troops in Korea, ongoing contacts between Washington and Pyongyang, the recent meeting between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, he said.

The council was formed last May for interministerial discussion and coordination of various policies related to Korea-U.S. relations.

In the first meeting, the council examined such issues as the measures following up President No Tae-u's visit to Washington, Korea-U.S. security and trade ties, plus anti-American sentiments spreading among Koreans.

* Military Reorganization Affects Security

902C0081A Seoul MAL in Korean Dec 89 pp 44-49

[Article by Chon Won-ha of HANGYORE Social Research Center: "Inside the Military Structural Reorganization"]

[Text] How will the current military reorganization work affect the restructuring of ROK-U.S. security relations? Why does the United States need to put the ROK Forces [ROKF] on a joint force footing? Following is a study of the intent and aims of the ROKF structural reorganization currently under way amid efforts to restructure ROK-U.S. security relations.

Outline of Reorganization Disclosed

The outline of the planned ROKF structural reorganization, disclosed by Minister of Defense Yi Sang-hun on 24 October, has drawn widespread attention at home and abroad. The plan, dubbed "18 August plan" is part of a "research to determine the direction of development of a long-term defense posture." A committee on military structural reorganization created within the Ministry of Defense had been secretly working on it since last year.

The plan disclosed by the defense minister stipulates reorganizing the present system of the three services standing side by side and putting them on a joint force footing. In other words, the authority of military administration (administrative authority) and that of military command (operational control) will remain centralized under the defense minister as they are now but, under the plan, the military command authority will be exercised by the chief of general staff of national defense, an office to be newly established, and the authority of military administration by the chief of staff of each service. Therefore, the chief of general staff of national defense will, under authority delegated by the defense minister, exercise operational control over major operational units of each service. Also, the chief of staff of each service will exercise the command authority except operational control, and this will include the authority of personnel administration, budget (distribution of resources), legal affairs, education, training, discipline and morale.

Defense Minister Yi emphasized that this type of reorganizing has become necessary to meet the requirement of joint force strategy in modern warfare. "A future war is expected to take the form of three-dimensional warfare demanding a show of joint force strength of the three services. Therefore, we see an urgent need to restructure our system to meet the demand," he said, explaining why the reorganization has become necessary. Especially, in reference to factors that led to the adoption of the plan, he cited the U.S. case, noting that the "control-type authority held by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [JCS]" represents the operational control over overseas commands including the NATO Command, Pacific Command and ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command [CFC]. He then stressed that inasmuch as the ROKF currently is in a situation that in wartime makes it subjected to CFC's operational control, the disclosed plan is intended to structurally reorganize ROKF to better suit that situation.

Let us compare the announced reorganization plan with the U.S. system and examine the true intent of Defense Minister Yi's comments. In the U.S. case, the secretary of defense exercises exclusively the authority of military administration and military command; insofar as this point is concerned, there is no difference between the present U.S. and ROK systems. Also, to ensure the conduct of joint force operations, the secretary of each military department is given only administration authority under the U.S. system, a point generally similar to the ROK plan in that it provides for a unified exercise of operational control. The difference is in the functions of the JCS. In other words, the role of the U.S. JCS is not to exercise operational control over operational units under authority delegated by the secretary of defense but to convey strategic directives of the secretary of defense to each service.

Therefore, the announced ROK plan is the same in principle with the U.S. military structure in that both attach importance to the conduct of joint force operations of the whole armed forces. The difference is that in the ROK case, the chief of general staff of national defense holds operational control of the forces, and in particular that that authority is concentrated in one person, the chief of general staff of national defense, not on a JCS composed of the chiefs of staff of the different services as in the U.S. case. (In contrast, the chairman of the U.S. JCS only presides over JCS meetings.) For this reason, while the announced plan appears in part to be a shift to a joint force setup, criticism (as published in HANGYORE SINMUN dated 25 October) that it is in fact dedicated to a system of exclusive control by the chief of the general staff to carry out national defense is not off the mark.

Dovetailing Into CFC Reorganization

However, what has been said in the above is only part of the problem inherent in the reorganization plan. The plan contains more substantive problems and those are interlocked with the current work of restructuring ROK-U.S. security relations across the board.

Supporting this reasoning is, first of all, the fact that an ROKF structural reorganization is inevitably premised on change in the current system of ROK-U.S. combined operations and restructuring of ROK-U.S. CFC. Structurally, the present CFC is a typical joint force system, with each ROK service combined with the Army, Navy and the Air Force components of the U.S. Forces Korea [USFK] respectively and subjected to the CFC commander's operational control. Consequently, it is virtually impossible for the ROK military to independently carry out joint force operations under the present CFC system. It is precisely for this reason that military experts have been saying that the ROK-U.S. security arrangements barred the ROK from developing its own military structure.

Under these circumstances, reorganization to put ROKF on a joint force footing is directly connected with restructuring of the ROK-U.S. CFC. Needless to say, CFC experienced internal reorganizations in the past but they were not more than partial ones. Under the planned reorganization, however, the component force concept under the present CFC system (i.e., the Army component, the Navy component, the Air Force component, etc.) is bound to be abolished. In other words, ROKF will comprise a joint force under CFC and it will be subjected to the operation control of the chief of general staff of national defense.

It is widely known that CFC's structural reorganization is a pending issue currently under discussion between Korean and U.S. authorities. In this process, the 21st annual ROK-U.S. security consultations, held in Washington in July, reached agreement on upgrading the role of the CFC deputy commander and that of the deputy commander of the CFC Air Force component, currently performed by Korean general officers, and on transferring the post of the CFC chief of staff for munitions from an American general officer to a Korean.

Meanwhile, neither side has made any official disclosure as to the aims of the changes. Only data available in this connection are several proposals presented earlier by American experts on Korea relations.

For example, Professor Olsen of U.S. Naval Academy, an expert on Korean and Asian security affairs, had proposed an international plan on the subject to draw public attention. In an interview with a Korean daily in July of last year, he said that the present CFC should be replaced by a dual system and proposed a "division of operational control in which a 1st CFC, composed of ROKF and a small U.S. force, will, under the command of a Korean general officer, be devoted exclusively to defenses against North Korea, whereas a 2d CFC, comprised chiefly of U.S. forces, will under the command of an American general officer be devoted to broader Northeast Asia defenses such as a deterrence aimed toward the Soviet Union." Earlier, he had published similar plans in the August 1987 edition of THE ASIAN SURVEY.

People like Cushman, former commander of 1st ROK-U.S. Corps, took a step farther and said that the ROK-U.S. CFC should first be reorganized into a dual system and, on that basis, USFK should be combined with the U.S. Forces Japan [USFJ] into a Northeast Asia command.

In the final analysis, all these proposals call for CFC reorganization on the premise of operational control being divided between USFK and ROKF. Especially, the point that ROKF will be devoted, virtually exclusively, to defenses against North Korea constitutes a major premise. Then, what connections are there between these CFC reorganization plans and the announced ROKF reorganization plan?

ROK Seeks Own Joint Force Operations

An answer to this question can be found more easily in a preview of how ROK-U.S. combined operations under the present CFC will possibly change after CFC reorganization. The "Team Spirit" exercise, a typical case of ROK-U.S. combined operations, shows that U.S. and ROK forces conduct joint force operations under the operational control of the CFC commander. It is a widely known fact that the operational doctrine used here is an "air-ground war doctrine" attaching importance to simultaneous frontal and rear attacks through air, ground and sea joint operations.

A comparison of the ROK and U.S. roles in this operation indicates that offensive functions in the "offensive-type defense" are in the main assigned to U.S. units, leaving ROK units to perform mainly defensive functions plus an auxiliary offensive role. For example, offensive operations against the rear of the enemy are carried out by various types of U.S. fighter planes led by F-16's and F-4E's of the U.S. Air Force in Korea as well as carrier-based aircraft.

This type of operational division, however, is bound to change if ROKF are to be devoted to defense against North Korea on a virtually exclusive basis and USFK to a "broader role." The "offensive-type defense" concept as reflected in the air-ground war doctrine seeks to "deter" war by threatening retaliation. This means that offensive is the most important function in "deterring" war, which is achieved through air-ground-sea joint operations.

This precisely is the reason why the ROKF's shift onto a joint force footing is needed in the first place. In order for ROKF to perform the deterrent function against North Korea on its own, it has to independently fulfill the operational doctrine the United States and Korea heretofore have experimented with in their combined operations. And doing so is something impossible unless ROKF are put on a joint force footing. Lending credence to this reasoning, Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun emphasized that the plan for the chief of general staff of national defense reflects consideration over the controversy involving withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea and the future return of operational control to ROKF. Under the present system of the three services standing side by side, he continued, it is impossible for Korea to carry out operations all by itself if USFK pulls out and the operational control is returned to ROKF.

The above-listed points confirm that the announced reorganization plan is not just a matter of ROKF but involves overall restructuring of ROK-U.S. security relations. Therefore, for an understanding of the real aims of the reorganization plan, there is a need to examine the intentions and aspirations involved in the current review of ROK-U.S. security relations.

First of all, it is noteworthy that the question of ROKF performing a deterrent function on its own is being considered in conjunction with that of a partial withdrawal of USFK. Discussion on the issue of pulling out part of U.S. Forces from Korea began among some members of the Congress in the latter days of the Reagan administration; presently, the Nunn-Warner amendment, seen as a "graduated" plan, has passed both the Senate and the House, requiring the administration to conduct a review of the USFK strength and functions. Based on it, the administration is taking a new look at USFK's future.

Nowadays prospects for a partial pullout of USFK beginning in the mid- 1990's are accepted by people as something inevitable. As is known to every one, the reason for the U.S. push for a partial withdrawal of USFK is a result of pressures for a cut in its defense budget. Both the U.S. Congress and the administration are demanding allies such as Japan and Korea to expand their shares of defense and at the same time pushing reductions in the U.S. forces stationed overseas. The work for a partial withdrawal of USFK is an extension of that effort.

It is inevitable that the gap resulting from a USFK reduction in force will eventually be filled by ROKF. Also, the U.S. side actually expects that ROKF will have a deterrence of its own against North Korea in the mid-1990's. USFK Commander Menetrey made that point clear sometime ago. Also, the Department of Defense [DOD] in its "report on the combined forces strength 1989" submitted to the Congress stated that in 1996 "the ROK ground forces will have sharply increased strength and be able to block or repel North Korean attacks. Even if North Korea acquires up-to-date aircraft from the Soviet Union, it will be unable to offset the buildup of the ROK Air Force."

Truth About USFK Withdrawal Argument

In order for ROKF to replace USFK and be a deterrence independently against North Korea, it needs a buildup of war potential that surpasses the USFK cut. Assessments in the above-mentioned DOD report are also based on a prospective buildup like that, with special emphasis on "modernization of tanks and artilleries" and "modernization of Air Force equipment and effective increases in the related air fighting power." Acquisition of as many as

120 fighter planes and planned production of next-generation fighter plane (the so-called FSX plan) are typical examples of these efforts.

Also noteworthy is the question why the United States is attempting to reorganize CFC. As was pointed out already, one of the reasons, needless to say, is to shift to a new system under which ROKF can perform joint force operations independently, in preparation for a partial USFK cut. Adding to it, however, is the realistic need of the U.S. military itself.

Back to Professor Olsen, his article entitled "Korean politics and U.S. Policies" explains some aspects of this situation. In the article, he refers to USFK's links to U.S. global strategy—i.e., strategy of horizontal diffusion of war (strategy of simultaneous multiple retaliations symbolizing multilateral threats) which was adopted under the Reagan administration—and says that under this strategy, USFK is required to conduct combined operations with the U.S. Pacific Command more effectively. This requirement, he notes, is one of the major reasons why the U.S. military finds CFC reorganization necessary. The reasoning is that if USFK should continue to fulfill a deterrent function against North Korea by forming a combined force with ROKF in each service area, it impedes joint force operations between USFK and the Pacific Command.

This means that readjustment of the USFK functions is demanded. USFK has heretofore relied on the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty for justification of its presence. In actuality, too, its primary function has been a deterrence against North Korea. Now, if ROKF develops its deterrence against North Korea sooner or later as referred to in the above-mentioned DOD report, where should one then look for a rationale of the USFK presence? An answer to this question can be found in recent remarks by U.S. administration and military officials regarding a review of USFK functions. A typical example is the Congressional testimony by USFK Commander Menetrey in May of last year. It is not difficult to imagine that the current review of the USFK strength and functions by the administration also contains the same information.

All these factors listed above lead to the conclusion that the planned ROKF structural reorganization is a product of an overall revamping of ROK-U.S. security relations. And it contains problems of an extremely complex nature, politically and economically as well as militarily.

It can be said first of all that this reorganization plan is indicative of the positive will of the ROK side for accommodating the global strategic demand of the United States. In other words, it manifests a positive response to the U.S. stance to actively use its military bases in Korea in the pursuit of its strategy against the USSR in Asia and the Pacific region. In view of the uncertainty about the future of the U.S. bases in the Philippines, the United States is currently studying a variety of options, including a policy of dispersing functions currently being performed by the bases in the Philippines. Korea is one of the relocation sites being considered under this policy. Among other things, one should pay attention to plans to deploy the F-15E new-type fighter-bombers. According to explanations, this fighter is for supplementing the tactical nuclear attack capability for the aircraft carrier Midway, which has become obsolete and will soon be retired. When the plans are implemented, U.S.-USSR confrontation will be added to the present North-South Korea confrontation and the military tension on the Korean peninsula will undoubtedly take on a more complex aspect. It is too obvious that this trend will cloud prospects for a disarmament on the Korean peninsula, which has lately become the subject of a cautious debate.

Prelude to a New Arms Race

Next, with regard to the so-called deterrent function said to be performed by ROKF independently against North Korea, there is a need to take another look at what it means. As was pointed out in the above, the means of "deterrence" is based on the "offensive-type defense" concept. Therefore, it has been the consistent policy of the U.S. and Korean Governments that a buildup of offensive strength and pursuance of offensive military strategy is the most effective means of deterrence.

Strategy of deterrence has historically come through changes in the course of logical development. In the 1970's, it meant "crushing the enemy in the initial fighting" along the truce line in the event of war; under this so-called frontline defense strategy, emphasis was on preparedness along the truce line and on a buildup to that effect. Entering the 1980's, this strategy evolved into the "air-ground war doctrine," signifying that for a deterrence against war, first-strike threats against the rear of the enemy should now be added to preparedness along the truce line.

This offensive-oriented escalation proved to be a major factor fanning an excessive arms race between North and South Korea, with the North-South tension aggravating progressively. In the fact that the North Korean deployment of troops to forward bases, beginning in the mid-1980's, was in part a response to the air-ground war doctrine, one can see the harmful aspect inherent in the strategy of deterrence.

The announced structural reorganization directly leads to ROKF independently fulfilling the air-ground war doctrine. This means pushing Korea's military buildup into a new phase. The FSX plan vividly shows how serious the situation is. Does Korea need as many as 120 highly sophisticated planes that are not for air defense but for bombing purposes?

Economically, too, this clearly is a waste. The U.S. demand itself may also be seen as pressing Korea to make such economic wastes. It was announced that in 1989 alone, RF-4C reconnaissance planes, F-4E fighter planes, Sparrow and Sidewinder air-to-air missiles would be imported from the United States, ostensibly for ROKF modernization. They alone cost $300 million. If the United States and Korea reach a compromise on the FSX plane, Korea will be required to make the first payment of approximately $3 billion to the United States. Involved in the current work of restructuring ROK-U.S. security relations is this sort of U.S. commercialism.

On the other hand, some may quibble that the planned reorganization will free ROKF from U.S. military control more than ever and thus bring an improvement in a situation that has been criticized as infringement on our national independence. The improvement, however, will be a limited one, because, even if CFC is restructured into a dual setup, an American general officer will continue to occupy the post of the commander in chief of the entire ROK-U.S. CFC, exercising operational control over 1st and 2d CFC. Furthermore, with the operational control of ROKF being concentrated on one person, the chief of general staff of national defense, there is the possibility of the control of ROKF by the U.S. military becoming even more direct. The reason is that in view of the fact that the chief of general staff of national defense is appointed via consultations with USFK, the U.S. military might see it as making control of ROKF easier if the ROKF operational control is concentrated in one person, the chief of general staff of a national staff, rather than divided among the three separate services. This would be preferable if the CFC is to be restructured into a dual setup anyhow. (Needless to say, this is almost entirely a conjecture. Possibly, there will be a variety of checking devices.)

Burma

Rangoon Meeting Discusses Election Provisions

BK0103094590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] A coordination meeting of the Yangon [Rangoon] Division Law and Order Restoration Council, military regions, and township zone and township law and order restoration councils was held at 1300 today in the conference hall on the first floor of City Hall. Attending the meeting were Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Yangon Division Law and Order Restoration Council; members of that council; Colonel Kett Sein, deputy commander of Yangon Military Command; Col. Sein Htwa, commander of No. 1 Tactical Operations; commanders of military regions; chairmen of township zone and township law and order restoration councils; and divisional and township police force commanders.

Speaking at the coordination meeting, Brig. Gen. Myo Nyunt said the coordination meeting was called to carry out work clearly according to the provisions of Order No. 3/90 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council on the right to assembly and campaign. He added that it is necessary for township zone and township authorities to study as well as understand the prohibitions and restrictions of Order No. 3/90. Township zone and township subcommissions are to ask for and scrutinize beforehand summaries of speeches from political parties.

Since there are many political parties and in order to be fair, each party will be permitted 3 hours of speechmaking. [sentence as heard] Speeches can only be made between 0600 and 1800. Also, in order not to disturb the majority of the people, coordination must be made so that the use of loudspeakers is restricted to only what is actually needed. With confusion about democratic rights and the order that grants the right of assembly and political campaigning, there may be misunderstandings about how to do things, as well as acts aimed at making political gain, instigating disturbances, and at taking advantage of the situation. Therefore, township zone and township law and order restoration councils are required to explain the situation to the political parties. Particularly, one must always bear in mind that security is vital for the success of the elections. At rallies, necessary security must be provided by the People's Police Force alone, while military regions will make use of troop strengths only when essential to enforce security.

Brig. Gen. Myo Nyunt then went on to explain in detail provisions of Order No. 3/90 concerning the right to assemble and campaign. Later, those at the meeting discussed problems that could arise regarding places to be designated as campaign areas in their townships and township zones. The divisional commander, commanders of military regions, and the chairmen of township zone law and order restoration councils explained the issues raised, and decisions were later made on places that should be designated as campaign areas in each township.

In a concluding speech, the divisional commander reported that he has frequently said that for the multiparty democratic general elections—the fourth major task of the State Law and Order Restoration Council—to succeed, it is essential for the political parties, the people, the elections commission, and the administrative bodies to cooperate. He said: It is necessary to be cautious in speech, manners, and deeds so that others will not say the elections are inadequate and are ruined because of us. In giving permission to assembly and campaign, it is necessary to clearly differentiate between Order No. 2/88 [imposing martial law restrictions] and Order No. 3/90. From time to time, people and the political parties must be informed about the limits that we can permit in political campaigning and in organizing. The meeting ended at 1600.

National Democratic Foundation Deregistered

BK2202152590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] issued Announcement No. 387, dated 22 February 1990—the 13th day of the waning moon of Tabodwe, 1351 Myanmar Era. The announcement reads:

Subject: Annulment of Registration of the National Democratic Foundation as a political party

1. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar announced that the National Democratic Foundation, which has its headquarters at No. 125, first floor, 34th Street, Kyauktada Township, Yangon [Rangoon] Division, was permitted registration as a political party by the commission in accordance with Article 5A of the Political Parties Registration law on 18 May 1989. This was stated in Announcement No. 250 issued on that day.

2. As it has received a request seeking an annulment of the registration of that party, the commission hereby announces the annulment of the registration of the National Democratic Foundation effective 22 February 1990.

By the authority vested in me

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Returns From Meeting With Mandela

BK0103065390 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed returned home this morning from Lusaka, Zambia, where he met with African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. His wife Datuk Sri Datin Paduka Dr. Siti Hasmah and prime minister's department officials were on hand to receive him on arrival in a government executive jet at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport in Subang.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir was invited by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to join the heads of government to the Frontline States to meet with Mandela, who was recently released from 27 years of detention by the apartheid regime of South Africa.

Singapore

Talks Begin With U.S. on Use of Military Bases

BK2802161990 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] Singapore and United States officials began talks here on Monday [26 February] on the greater use of Singapore's air, naval, and other military facilities by the Americans.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Richard Gong confirmed yesterday that a joint team from the State and Defense Departments was here for discussions with Singapore officials.

Other than saying that the talks were still going on, he declined to comment on the agenda and number of participants involved.

He said that U.S. Air Force planes would be coming to Singapore on a short-term rotational basis as part of an on-going arrangement.

Last August, Singapore offered to have some U.S. military facilities here to make it easier for the Philippines to continue hosting American bases.

But the government made it clear that such facilities could not possibly replace Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines.

The American lease on those bases ends next year, and negotiations on their future are due to begin in April. In October last year the government said that there would be more use of maintenance and repair facilities here by U.S. naval vessels and short-term visits of U.S. aircraft to Paya Lebar Air Base.

Last week,-Mr Gong said that the first deployment by the U.S. Air Force of aircraft here was expected later this year.

The U.S. and the Singapore Governments had agreed that the small number of U.S. support personnel here would increase to about 170 in due course.

At present, about 10 U.S. support personnel provide support services to U.S. naval vessels which call here from time to time. Both governments had agreed on the increased use of Singapore facilities by the U.S. Navy and Air Force beginning this year.

Goh To Resolve Bilateral Relations Rationally

BK2802092590 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Feb 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Singaporeans should stay disciplined and in control of their emotions when outsiders engaged in unfair "Singapore-bashing", Mr. Goh Chok Tong said yesterday [25 February].

I would approach bilateral relations with the head and not with the heart. Whatever our strong feelings are, I would keep them under control and try to resolve differences in a rational manner," the first deputy prime minister said.

That was his advise to People's Action Party activists who called on the party and Singaporeans to stand up to criticism from outsiders.

Several activists were plainly offended that Malaysian Culture and Tourism Minister Sabbaruddin Chik had said that Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's call to Singaporeans to visit Malaysia was insincere.

The minister had claimed that Mr. Lee could not have been sincere because the half-tank rule, which requires Singapore-registered cars to have at least a half tank of petrol when heading for Johor Baru, was still in existence.

Among those who expressed dismay at the incident was party activist Abdul Majid Latiff, who said the minister's remark was an insult to Mr. Lee "and all of us".

Like other delegates, he said Singapore could not always be a whipping boy for foreign politicians.

"While regional cooperation is vital and essential, regional cooperation must be reciprocated. Otherwise it will be meaningless," he said.

Mr. Goh said he understood their "strong feelings" at seeing Singapore unfairly criticized.

"I understand why they are emotional about it because we are not in the wrong. If others were to criticize us and we are meek, I think they will misread that reaction and response as a sign of weakness.

"But I will still urge that we discipline ourselves, that we should not try and allow our emotions to run out of control."

If Singaporeans reacted emotionally, "you can be sure that others would also allow emotions to get out of control".

But he also reminded them that Singapore and its neighbours had to live and let live, just like neighbours in a block of flats.

"If we get emotional, I don't think we can have a happy neighbourhood," he said.

Yesterday's half-day meeting at Singapore Labor Foundation auditorium saw 800 party activists gathering to discuss some key issues of the day.

Singapore-bashing come up when activists debated a resolution on regional cooperation, tabled by the Kim Keat branch, and was clearly a subject many felt deeply about.

A resolution on the needs of the poor, put up by the Women's Wing, also had some activists suggesting ways to do more for the poor. [Passage omitted].

Cambodia

Jakarta Peace Talks on Cambodia Conclude

Hun Sen Comments

BK0103112890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1058 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, March 1 (AFP)—Cambodia's Vietnam-installed Premier Hun Sen Thursday [1 March] accused the Khmer Rouge of having "destroyed" the latest round of peace talks on Cambodia. Mr. Hun Sen told reporters on his return here from three days of failed talks in Jakarta that the international community should "cut off all assistance to the Khmer Rouge to force them back to the negotiating table," but did not elaborate on how this should be done. The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge is the dominant faction in an anti-Phnom Penh guerrilla coalition that holds Cambodia's seat at the United Nations.

Mr. Hun Sen blamed the Khmer Rouge, which ruled Cambodia from 1975 until toppled by a Vietnamese invasion in 1979, of having "destroyed" all regional and international efforts at finding a peaceful solution to the problem since they first began in 1988. He said there was a "split" between the Khmer Rouge and their U.S.-backed, non-Communist coalition partners at the latest round of Jakarta talks, which ended early Thursday. The non-Communist factions, headed by former Cambodian monarch Prince Sihanouk and ex-Premier Son Sann, agreed to adhere to a final document of the talks, but the Khmer Rouge "vetoed it," he said. "If we continue to give the genocidal clique (the Khmer Rouge) the right to veto, we cannot find a solution to the problem," Mr. Hun Sen said.

One of the reasons for the Jakarta deadlock was the use in the final communique of the term "genocide," referring to hundreds of thousands of Cambodians killed under Khmer Rouge rule. The Jakarta talks were the first since the suspension in August of an international conference in Paris, and brought together the four warring Cambodian factions, Vietnam and its ally Laos, Australia, France, and the non-Communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Mr. Hun Sen reiterated that a proposal by Canberra for an interim U.N. administration in Cambodia should form the basis for further talks. Asked whether he felt he should hold more talks with Prince Sihanouk, he said: "I am prepared to meet him when he feels that it is necessary." The two met last week in Bangkok and signed a joint communique calling for further bilateral consultations.

Situation Viewed

BK0103051690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Station commentary: "As the Diplomatic Activities Greatly Intensify, the Other Cambodian Side Will Become Even More Extremely Isolated"]

[Text] Simultaneously with successive diplomatic activities launched by the State of Cambodia to quench the flames of war in Cambodia through peaceful political means, more and more countries have made active contributions to bringing lasting peace to our Cambodian motherland. Contrary to these efforts, the Cambodian opposition groups have not made any fundamental changes in their strategic schemes on the Cambodian problem. For example, the speech by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the informal meeting in Jakarta on 26 February 1990 has become the center of attention by the participants who regard it as having new significant points and showing sincere goodwill and a spirit of compromise. Comrade Hun Sen also reiterated our stance on the UN role by announcing that we accept the establishment of an interim authority of the United Nations in Cambodia.

In response to this unchanging constructive goodwill toward reaching a reasonable, comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem, the Cambodian opposition groups have shamelessly continued to bargain by demanding that the State of Cambodia accept the formula of the so-called five-point proposal which everyone knows is a demand that the other Cambodian side make concessions by withdrawing all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, dismantling the legal government which is controlling Cambodia, and even accepting the return to power of the genocidal regime in Cambodia. This is Sihanouk's obsolete proposal that the Cambodian government has repeatedly rejected. We would like also to recall that during the current informal meeting in Jakarta, all foreign ministers who addressed the meeting have not mentioned the dismantling or establishment of a quadripartite government. Therefore, no one is foolish enough to accept Sihanouk's demand. Moreover, his loose coalition is being routed and defeated on the battlefield by our armed forces.

In order to avoid further deadlock regarding the problem of the coalition government, it is imperative to entrust the United Nations with the duty to ensure that the Cambodian people enjoy their right to self-determination. Otherwise, as the diplomatic activities intensify, the Cambodian opposition groups will become even more extremely isolated.

Concerning the Jakarta informal meeting on Cambodia, the Cambodian people highly praise Mr. Ali Alatas and all speakers who want the meeting to be successful. We hope that the delegation of the State of Cambodia led by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, will achieve success for our beautiful land of Angkor. Meanwhile, the Cambodian opposition groups, which have talked only about their obsolete proposal, will certainly become even more isolated.

Khmer Rouge Vow To Fight

BK0103075090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Jakarta, March 1 (AFP)—The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge Thursday [1 March] vowed to fight on against Vietnam and its client government in Phnom Penh after regional peace talks failed here. "We will fight until we can get a political solution," Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan told a press conference. The head of the strongest Cambodian resistance faction militarily added that there was no other choice as Vietnam still maintained troops in Cambodia despite claiming to have pulled them all out in September. "What is important for us is to get the Vietnamese out of our country and get independence and sovereignty for Cambodia," Mr. Khieu Samphan said after three-days of peace talks here collapsed when the warring factons retreated to entrenched positions on settling the 11-year-old conflict.

The Khmer Rouge and Vietnam were both cited by delegates as the main cause for the failure of the talks when they refused to budge from set positions. "We only ask for a complete and internationally accepted Vietnamese withdrawal," said Mr. Khieu Samphan, who balked at the mention of the word "genocide" in a final document, a clear reference to his faction's bloody four-year rule until Vietnam ousted the Khmer Rouge in early 1979. He reiterated that the Cambodian problem had its roots in the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1978. "As for our past, it is up to the Cambodian people to pronounce the verdict.... We are ready to submit ourselves to the verdict of the Cambodian people," Mr. Khieu Samphan said, adding that first Cambodians must rid the country of the Vietnamese.

By raising "such irrelevant issues" Vietnam aimed to destroy the resistance's peace plans calling for the United Nations to supervise elections and verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, he said. Mr. Khieu Samphan also said the sending of a U.N. fact finding mission to Cambodia would be useless if there was no prior agreement on a comprehensive political solution to the conflict. "To work usefully, they need the cooperation of the four Cambodian parties and for this cooperation we need an agreement first," he said.

The informal meeting on Cambodia was attended by the four warring Cambodian factions, Laos, Vietnam, France, Australia, a U.N. representative and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The talks were held under the aegis of August's Paris international peace conference, co-chaired by France and Indonesia, which failed when the Cambodian factions could not agree on the form of an interim government pending elections. Australia's proposal for the establishment of a Supreme National Council grouping the four factions and a United Nations interim administration to supervise elections was the basis for the failed talks.

Libyan Ambassador Pays Visits to Officials

Meets With Hun Sen

BK2202024390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] On the morning of 19 February at the Council of Ministers office, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, received His Excellency Salih Muhammad al-Husni, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Cambodia. On that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen briefed the ambassador on the stable situation following the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia in September 1989, and on the new victories scored by the Cambodian People's Armed Forces on the battlefields in the western part of our motherland, inflicting shameful defeats on the enemies who have launched an adventurous attempt to infiltrate Cambodia's interior. Comrade Hun Sen also informed the ambassador about the State of Cambodia's efforts to create possibilities for a Cambodian solution without the Pol Pot clique. Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed solidarity with Libya, saying that Libya is an African outpost in opposing imperialist hegemony.

In his reply, His Excellency Salih Muhammad al-Husni informed Comrade Hun Sen about the new developments in Libya and the Libyan people's national construction efforts, noting that despite opposition and (?sabotage) activities by the imperialists, particularly the United States, the Libyan people have scored successive victories. He said Libya has built enough schools and hospitals to serve the people's needs. His Excellency Salih Muhammad also informed the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers about improvement in Libya's good relations with neighboring countries, the establishment of diplomatic relations with

Chad, and the opening of the border to all Arab nationalities. His Excellency Salih Muhammad expressed full support for the State of Cambodia in its struggle against a return to power by the genocidal Pol Pot clique and for the right of self-determination. The meeting ended in a joyous atmosphere.

Meets With Chea Sim

BK2202124590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 22—Salih Muhammad al-Husni, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Cambodia, paid a courtesy visit here Tuesday [20 February] to Chea Sim, chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, on his new diplomatic mission in Cambodia.

Speaking to his guest, Chairman Chea Sim described the Libyan diplomat's mission in Cambodia as an important contribution to the consolidation and development of the solidarity and friendship between the two countries.

After recalling the all-sided achievements recorded by the Cambodian people over the past 11 years, Chairman Chea Sim condemned the Khmer opposition factions' attempt to prolong the tragedy and suffering of the Cambodian people and to undermine the process of settlement of the Cambodian problem.

For his part, the Libyan ambassador expressed his firm conviction that the Cambodian people would enjoy peace in rebuilding their nation.

He informed Chairman Chea Sim of new developments in his country. He also condemned the imperialists' attempt to bring pressure to bear upon the Libyan people.

Logistics Department Summarizes Political Work

BK2502052090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Summary] A meeting was held recently at the General Logistics Department to sum up the outcome of 1989 party and political work and to set a target for implementation in 1990. Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrade Lieutenant General Nhim Vanda, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Colonel Chan Dara, deputy secretary of the party committee and deputy chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Col. Cheng Than, deputy chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Lt. Col. Tum Samnang, deputy secretary of the party committee and deputy chief of the General Logistics Department; and Comrade Lt. Col. (En Ki), member of the party committee and director of the Logistics and Finance School. Also attending the meeting were many secretaries and deputy secretaries of local party committees and party chapters, political chiefs and experts, and heads of core groups.

The chief of the political office of the General Logistics Department read a report summarizing the successful results of the party and political work and setting targets for various important tasks for 1990. The participants also welcomed the presentation of the rank of colonel to Comrade Lt. Col. Tum Samnang; third-class national defense medals to four comrades; third-class victory medals to seven comrades; General Logistics Department's citation banners to 10 comrades; and citation letters to 47 comrades.

In his speech at the closing ceremony, Comrade Lt. Gen. Nhim Vanda clearly underlined the resolutions of the party Central Committee's 10th session. Comrade Lt. Gen. Nhim Vanda also exhorted all participants to vigorously stimulate the party and political work within the General Logistics Department. He also called for efforts to implant ideological and political awareness among logistic cadres and combatants so they can enhance their will to fight to crush the enemies and prevent the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

VOK Says ANS Attacks Intensify in Cambodia

BK0103064690 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] The Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] forces have intensified attacks on all battlefields inside Cambodia. They have seized three frontline positions in Siem Reap Province and another position in Oddar Meanchey Province and are advancing toward Kouk Mon which is the last largest stronghold of the enemies in Samraong District of Oddar Meanchey Province.

On 26 February, a battalion of the ANS 16th Brigade launched a three-prong attack against three frontline positions of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers at Kouk Ta Keo, Smach, and Pongro in Srei Snam District of Siem Reap Province. These three positions were captured by the ANS forces that morning. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers suffered 10 killed and 22 wounded. The ANS forces seized 10 weapons, including a B-40, a light machinegun, five AK-87's, and four rifles. Earlier, at 1530 [0300 GMT] the day before yesterday, the ANS forces seized Beng position located a short distance from Kouk Mon, a large position in Samraong District of Oddar Meanchey Province. Details of the combat at Beng position are not yet available. Tonle Sar position, the second largest stronghold after Kouk Mon in Samraong District, is now encircled by ANS forces. The outcome of the battle in this area has not yet been received. However, it is expected that this stronghold will soon fall under the control of the ANS forces.

SRV Said To Send 870 Fresh Troops to Cambodia

BK0103025290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] On 20 February, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors sent 450 fresh Vietnamese troops in puppet soldiers' uniforms from Vietnam by boat to land at Kompong Som port. These troops were sent further by truck to Kampot Province where 390 of them were stationed in Kampot market and 60 in Chhuk District. On 23 February, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors sent 420 fresh Vietnamese troops in puppet soldiers' uniforms by truck to Kompong Trach market.

VONADK Reports Explosions in Phnom Penh

BK0103023490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] On 27 February, the secret agents in Phnom Penh reported that on the nights of 24 and 25 February, many plastic bombs exploded in the city and suburbs of Phnom Penh. One of the plastic bombs exploded in the puppets' paramilitary house in Phnom Penh; another exploded in front of Monorom Hotel. The secret agents further reported that these plastic bombs were planted and exploded by the Cambodian soldiers, low-level administrators, and people who were angry with Heng Samrin, Hun Sen and other puppets—Vietnamese lackeys—who have committed all acts of corruption, thus causing the prices of goods to rise sharply and the riel currency to drop sharply. This has caused the Cambodian soldiers, lower-level administrators, and people in Phnom Penh to suffer from poor living conditions. They and their families have to lead a shameful life, earning their living by begging.

Protests in Kompong Chhnang, Udong Reported

BK2002052690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Excerpt] In the past few days, 13-17 February, hundreds, even thousands, of students, people, and Cambodian soldiers have been protesting and demonstrating every day. They threw clods of earth, stones, and sticks at Kompong Chhnang market [Kompong Chhnang Province] and Udong market [Kompong Speu Province] to express their anger with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and their puppets and lackeys, Hun Sen and Heng Samrin.

In expressing their anger, hundreds, even thousands, of these students, people, and Cambodian soldiers shouted the following insults:

The riel is cheap like paper, how can one live? Commodity prices are sky high, how can one live? Entire families—parents, children, and grandchildren—are starving to death, and no Vietnamese, no Hun, no Heng pay any attention. The Vietnamese enemy, Hun, and Heng are busy robbing the people and rounding people up for the K-5 plan and to serve in the army and die on their behalf. We will smash and kill all the Vietnamese in Kompong Chhnang and Udong. We will smash and kill Hun, Heng, and their clique in Kompong Chhnang and Udong. We have had it up to our necks. The black-teethed Vietnamese and their lackeys, named Hun Sen and Heng Samrin and their clique, have been massacring our nation, us, and our children for 11 years. We are stripped to the bone. The time has come. We cannot let the black-teethed Vietnamese, Heng, Hun, and their accomplices stay any longer. [passage omitted]

100 Monks in Kompong Cham Reported Drafted

BK2402152090 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] In the situation in which our Cambodian national resistance forces have intensified activities to attack and deal serious blows to the troops of the Vietnamese enemy and its puppets and lackeys and at a time when our Cambodian people have intensified their activities to hide relatives and husbands so they cannot be drafted and in which they are successively smashing the Vietnamese enemy's recruitment plans, the Vietnamese and their puppets and lackeys are seriously short of troops to oppose our Cambodian national resistance forces and to continue their war of aggression. Therefore, in early February, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the puppet leaders, lackeys of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, rounded up 100 monks from various monasteries in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province. The monks were most savagely and barbarously defrocked and tossed into trucks to fight and die on behalf of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets on the battlefield in western Cambodia.

Upon hearing this news, monks in various monasteries in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province, who were not yet drafted by the Vietnamese enemy, quit the monkhood and successively fled the monasteries. On 11 February, a monk residing at the Thmar Koul Monastery in L'ang Commune, Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province, due to his dislike and opposition to the Vietnamese enemy's draft policy, and a pupil joined our national resistance operating in Chamka Leu District in order to contribute to fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Philippines

Laurel Says Aquino Cannot Impose Martial Law

HK0103085190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Report by Cesar Chavez—slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] [Chavez] A high-ranking Senate official, at 10:00 this morning, called and talked to some reporters in the

Senate, and for some unclear motive said Vice President Salvador H. Laurel left the country yesterday for Hong Kong on board Cathay Pacific flight CX 904. Talk about Laurel's departure spread and I tried to personally confirm this report by visiting the vice president's residence in Shaw Boulevard, Mandaluyong, where I was welcomed by the vice president himself and his wife Celia Diaz Lurel:

[Laurel] /That's not true. Obviously, that's not true. I'm here. And I'd like to know why I should be running./

[Chavez] /Do you mean to say that you are the next.../

[Laurel] I did not even hide from Marcos, why should I hide from Cory?

[Chavez] Laurel also said that he is not afraid if, after Enrile, the government moves against him because he is prepared for this. He announced that he will remain in the Philippines as the opposition leader like he was during the martial law period.

Meanwhile, Laurel stressed that Aquino may not realize that he is a bee and not just a fly:

[Laurel] /She does not know the difference between a fly and a bee. She does not know that I am a bee. I sting, and it could make her fingers swell./

[Chavez] Laurel also said that President Aquino could not impose martial law without Congressional approval.

[Laurel] /I'm not worried about that, you know, because the Constitution is very strict on that./

[Chavez] /But can she do that?/

[Laurel] /No. She cannot do that without the concurrence of Congress./

Marines Secure Congress Amid Security Threats

HK2802032390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Feb 90 p 6

[By Beth Pango]

[Text] Both houses of Congress are now bristling with troops after the military augmented the forces assigned to secure the legislature.

At least 1,000 Marines have been assigned to beef up the congressional security forces on a 24-hour basis amid continuing threats to national security, the military said.

Marine Maj. Marcelino E. Yacat, newly designated acting commander of the security force, said the troops were under orders to secure the legislative buildings as vital government installations.

The Marine contingent was honored yesterday by Speaker Ramon V. Mitra with a parade at the Batsang Pambansa [National Assembly] grounds. Present at the simple rites attended by many congressmen was Brig. Gen. Eduardo Cabanlig, commandant of the Philippine Marines.

Before the December putsch, about 300 Marines were detailed at the House.

Aside from the Senate and the House of Representatives, Yacat said the Marines have been entrusted with securing the Manila Domestic Airport and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport.

Mitra presided over the inauguration of a two-story concrete barracks within the Batasang Pambansa complex that will serve as quarters for the soldiers.

In his remarks, Mitra urged the soldiers to "stand fast on the side of the Constitution always."

"I think there is an even greater love ... that of the man who would fight even his friends in obedience to his duty and in defense of an ideal," Mitra said.

Cabanlig pledged that the Marines, from whose ranks the mutineers drew their main force, would "never again be gypped to stake the future of our nation and our people."

Reportage on Enrile Case Developments Continues

Nacionalista Party Statement

HK0103035390 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 1 Mar 90 p 9

[Statement of the Central Committee of the Nacionalista Party, fully endorsed by the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (New Society Movement); issued on 28 February 1990]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Nacionalista Party, convened in extraordinary session by its chairman and the president of the party, Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, decided to issue the following statement which is also supported by the Central Committee of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, represented by its president, former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez.

The Nacionalista Party condemns the arrest and detention of the party's secretary general, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, who is also the lone opposition voice in the Senate of the Philippines, and holds President Corazon Aquino directly responsible for its consequences.

The scheme to hold Senator Enrile under indefinite detention and to prevent him from exercising his duties as an elected senator and fiscalizer of the administration has begun to exert a chilling effect on democracy and the rule of law. It exacerbates the political uncertainty and the nation's sense of instability. It deepens the division of the Filipino people.

Responding to direct orders from President Aquino, the government's legal machinery, abetted by the military establishment, has bent the law to suit its vindictive purposes. A doctrine complexing rebellion with murder and arson, discarded by the Supreme Court as inconsistent with constitutional law forty years ago, has been arbitrarily exhumed from the legal graveyard to deny Senator Enrile his right to bail under the Bill of Rights. It mocks the 1987 Constitution which so exalts the right to bail of any accused citizen that this right may not be infringed or suspended even under a proclamation of martial law or the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

Now the government's arm of vindictiveness may not stop short of pressuring the courts to sanction the ghost of this long discredited doctrine. The Supreme Court fortunately will not, on the basis of the record, easily surrender its constitutional independence and be a party to the destruction of the rule of law.

The administration has also sought refuge in the old Marcos decree, PD [President Decree] 1829, on harboring fugitives from justice to tighten the legal vise on its intended victim. This was one of the decrees it used to denounce, when it was in the opposition, and this is now the decree it eagerly uses to stifle the opposition.

While the arrest and detention of Senator Enrile may be the most egregious case, it is merely part of a much wider and sinister pattern of acts to suppress the voice of the opposition and destroy its ability to function under the Constitution. The recent election in Muslim Mindanao has been marked by the most massive cheating ever witnessed in the history of that region. The administration added insult to injury by proclaiming its candidates as the duly elected winners, in defiance of the Commission on Elections. The cheating was compounded by the prodigal expenditure of public funds and resources to buy votes and remove any possibility of a fair democratic contest.

The government in fact has been constituted into an engine of relentless vengeance against those in the opposition who still believe in constitutional democracy, effectively diminishing the hope that a peaceful transfer of power through the free choice of the people is still possible or attainable under this regime.

The persecution of Senator Enrile and other leaders of the opposition will not diminish the ardor or the determination of the Nacionalista Party to continue to expose the orgy of graft and corruption, incompetence and innumerable abuses being committed by the Aquino regime. As our history shows, repression will merely strengthen the forces of the opposition and condemn its own perpetrators, including those at the highest levels of the government.

Based on the foregoing, the Central Committee of the Nacionalista Party therefore demands:

—That President Aquino, on whose orders Senator Enrile has been placed under indefinite detention, immediately cause his release and remove any further impediment to the continued performance of his office as a senator, to which he was elected by the entire nation.

—That the heads of agencies of the government now impressed into the service of the President's vindictiveness reconsider their role as instruments not of law and justice but of private and partisan vengeance, which will expose them to future retribution.

—That all the citizens of the Philippines who believe in democracy and justice rally behind Senator Enrile and the Nacionalista Party in fighting for the freedom of dissent which is now under siege from the vindictive regime.

High Court Discusses Case

HK0103052690 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Passages in English within slantlines]

[Text] The Supreme Court is currently deliberating on Senator Juan Ponce Enrile's petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Enrile's lawyers submitted the petition to the high court yesterday. This is in relation to the charge of rebellion and complex murder filed by state prosecutor Aurelio Trampe. Attorney Rene Cayetano, one of Enrile's lawyers, said the present laws do not cover this particular case.

[Begin Cayetano recording] That is why we appealed to the Supreme Court and petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, i.e. the high court has the power to order the release of Senator Juan Ponce Enrile and investigate why he was charged with a case not existing in the book. This morning the Supreme Court will have an en banc session and will discuss our petition which we submitted yesterday morning. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Enrile petitioned that the arrest warrant issued by Quezon City Judge Jaime Salazar be invalidated. Enrile is presently detained at Camp Karingal, Quezon City after his transfer from the National Bureau of Investigation office. His lawyers have petitioned to disbar state prosecutor Aurelio Trampe and other investigators of the Justice Department. They were responsible for filing the case. There was an unwholesome conspiracy when the case was filed at the Quezon City regional trial court on 21 February, and the arrest order was issued only on 27 February.

In Malacanang, Presidential Spokesman Adolfo Azcuna said they will wait for the high court's decision. He said that a person can be charged with rebellion with complex murder if the state prosecutor will present different evidence from the case filed against Hernandez.

[Begin Azcuna recording] /Basically/, we can say that the prosecution's view is that a person can be charged with rebellion with complex murder. The facts involved here are different from that of Hernandez. But we cannot discuss this thoroughly /out of respect to the Supreme Court./ [end recording]

In a related report, Congressman Roquito Ablan thinks that Enrile should attend the Commission on Appointments' sessions. According to him, Enrile is the only opposition member in the commission, which is an independent body. Ablan's resolution petitioning the

Supreme Court to allow Enrile to attend its sessions was approved by the commission yesterday.

[Begin Ablan recording] The difficulty lies in that the minority party does not have a voice. He is the only minority senator. In my opinion, before a recommendation is presented at the plenary session, it has to go through the committee where it is studied. If Senator Enrile is removed from there, the minority party is not represented and whatever is stipulated in the Constitution will not be fulfilled. /If I may invoke Section 20: all your rights given by the Constitution if you are present in the plenary session./ [end recording]

High Court Issues Resolution

OW0103082490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Manila, March 1 KYODO—The Philippine Supreme Court on Thursday ordered the National Bureau on Investigation (NBI) to justify the detention of opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile and to produce the senator before the court to hear his pleas. The 15-member court issued a resolution asking NBI Director Alfredo Lim to explain on Monday the legality of Enrile's arrest.

Enrile, 66, was arrested on Tuesday after being charged with rebellion coupled with murder and multiple attempted murder, and for harboring fugitives in connection with the attempted military coup last December against Philippine President Corazon Aquino. The court told the NBI chief to "appear and produce the person of Juan Ponce Enrile" at a hearing set for Tuesday.

Meanwhile, police reported that unidentified telephone callers said they had placed bombs at the buildings of the suburban Quezon City Regional Trial Court, which issued the arrest warrant for Enrile, and at the Japanese-run hotel Nikko Manila Garden in the financial district of Makati. In both instances, no bombs were found.

Lawyer Renato Cayetano, counsel for Enrile, told reporters they would seek the postponement of all proceedings in the regional trial courts of Quezon City and Makati.

Meanwhile, officials at the Commission of Immigration and Deportation said the commission has issued arrest warrants for hoteliers Rebecco Panlilio and his wife, who are suspected of supporting the December coup. The commission had also issued a similar warrant for fugitive former Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan, one of the leaders of the failed coup. Panlilio, his wife, and Honasan were named in the rebellion charges filed against Enrile.

Arrest warrants were also issued for Retired Brig. Gen. Felix Brawner, and for suspended Cagayan Province Gov. Rodolfo Aguinaldo. Brawner was an adviser to Sen. Ernesto Maceda, who chairs the Senate Committee on Defense and National Security.

The December 1-9 coup attempt, the sixth and bloodiest bid to topple the Aquino government, left more than 100 persons dead and at least 635 wounded.

Enrile Challenges Aquino

HK0103103390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Report by correspondent Jennifer Postigo—recorded]

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile challenged the Aquino government to prove to the people that it can stabilize the country's situation now that they have imprisoned him. He is accused of involvement in the coup attempts against the Aquino administration.

In his appearance before the media after the first day of his detention at Camp Tomas Karingal, Senator Enrile said he has accepted his new status as a political detainee, but emphasized that this is already a harassment usually done to the enemies of the administration. He added that the government may have succeeded in their goal but its effect is only in his body and not in his intellect and whole being.

[Begin Enrile recording in English] I leave the dispositions to them. What they do with my body is their business. I can, however, not allow them to do anything about my soul and my mind.

I guess every human being would fear physical destruction. But, not that I am....[Enrile changes thought] The best way to test emotion is that I have not felt any fear about physical destruction. My fear at the moment is that I may not have really lived up to what I [word indistinct] as a Christian.

So now, maybe you should ask them. My question is now that I am under detention, do you think the Aquino government will become more stable? I don't think so. [end recording]

The senator thanked the leadership and staff of the Northern Police District. They were ordered to hold him under custody and they treated him well. This was one thing he did not expect when he arrived at Camp Karingal. According to Enrile, he is getting to like his condition there and he will probably stay in that place while his lawyers are fighting for his case in court.

Cagayan Governor Seen With 'Armed' Supporters

HK0103113790 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Suspended Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo has been seen in the hinterlands of Gattaran, Cagayan. Aguinaldo was reported to have gone into hiding upon learning that an arrest warrant has been issued against him for complicity in the failed December coup. This report from Earl Sapilino:

[Begin recording] Military intelligence operatives said they saw Aguinaldo in the company of some 500 heavily armed military, police, and civilian supporters in an area 40 kms north of the capital town of Tuguegarao.

A high-ranking military official reports that the situation in the province has become tense, terribly disturbing the peace and order situation, the official said, is particularly felt in areas surrounding Gattaran, where he is reportedly holed out. [sentence as heard]

Meanwhile, a special team led by Constabulary Recom [Regional command] 2 Commander Colonel Miguel Fontanilla has been mobilized to diffuse the brewing tense atmosphere in the province, the bailiwick of arrested opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] civil relations service chief Brigadier General Oscar Florendo, who was tasked by Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa to draw undertakings and necessary steps to ease the tension in the province. Florendo has hinted at sending an emissary to talk to Aguinaldo and convince him to surrender. [end recording]

RAM Supporters Make Counter-Reward Offer

HK2602092990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] In an unexpected countermove, supporters of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] have offered a cash reward of 13 million pesos for the heads of so-called RAM hunters as well as businessmen who contributed to the reward money for the arrest of coup leaders. The prize money was announced by the Reward for an Army Movement, a self-proclaimed RAM supporter.

According to a RAM spokesman known only as No. 44, the 13-million-pesos cash reward comes from businessmen who oppose the Aquino administration as well as from corporate victims of corruption and injustice. No. 44 also revealed that the reward money will be offered to anyone who can give information on the identities of military officers involved in the campaign to capture Gringo Honasan and of business leaders who helped raise the money for the arrest of other coup leaders.

The RAM spokesman said the RAM support group was formed immediately after the announcement of a 5-million-pesos cash reward for the head of Gringo Honasan.

Businessmen Seek Protection

HK2402082890 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] A group of businessmen and civic leaders has sought military protection from coup participants who have threatened people supporting the Government, a military source said yesterday.

A number of businessmen and civilians who financially contributed to the "Handong sa mga Bayani" [Offer to Heroes] fund were said to have received death threats or were intimidated by armed men.

Most of those who have requested protection said they were warned to stop supporting the Government or face consequences to their safety and business interests.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon asked all officials to ban their bodyguards from carrying weapons to the fourth anniversary celebration of "People Power" in Edsa [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] tomorrow.

He said only uniformed soldiers and policemen will be allowed to carry firearms and a "gun barline" will be set up to restrict the movement of those authorized. Adequate security measures have been adopted for the whole day activity, he added.

Bomb Found Near Makati Cinema Square

HK2802113990 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 28 Feb 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] A bomb was found at 1530 today behind the Makati Cinema Square. According to the Makati police bomb disposal team, the bomb was a home-made time bomb with blasting caps and timing device. It was discovered by a security guard in a shoebox near the parking lot. Bomb disposal experts later detonated the bomb near Creekside.

According to Lieutenant Gutierrez, the team leader of the bomb disposal team, the bomb could have blasted an entire bridge, and that if it had exploded at Cinema Square, it would certainly have caused considerable damage within a radius of 30 feet.

PC Forms Counter-Sparrow Teams in Bataan

HK2802024190 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary [PC] command in Bataan has formed special counter-Sparrow teams in the wake of reports that communist hitmen were fielded in populous areas of Bataan to liquidate some military and civilian officials in the province.

Bataan PC-INP [Integrated National Police] Commander Lieutenant Colonel Ramsey Ocampo said the special teams are composed of selected men from the PC, police, and Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units. Ocampo revealed that the New People's Army rebels from other provinces had arrived in Bataan allegedly to sow terror in the area.

Thailand

Sitthi Returns From Jakarta, Comments on Talks

BK0103012990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Mar 90 1, 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last night urged the warring Cambodian parties to seek a compromise while the world still pays attention to the Cambodian problem.

Speaking on his return to Bangkok even before the end of the Jakarta peace talks last night, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said:

"They (the Cambodian parties) should use this good opportunity when the world still cares about the Cambodian problem to seek a solution, otherwise the chance would slip away, and no one is interested in supporting them anymore."

Despite deep divergences which remain, the Jakarta talks achieved certain progress in that all parties agreed to a United Nations role in the settlement and the formation of a supreme body pending elections, he said.

The Foreign Minister added, however: "It's a pity that the deadlock is still there."

All the ASEAN foreign ministers left Jakarta yesterday, leaving their senior officials to work alongside the co-chairman, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

ACM Sitthi said ASEAN agreed to push for the resumption of the Paris Conference which ended with an impasse over interim power-sharing in August last year.

According to Mr Rafiuddin Ahmed, the special representative of the UN Secretary-General to Jakarta, the Paris Conference is likely to resume in September this year, ACM Sitthi said, adding that it may start earlier if prospects are bright.

ACM Sitthi said Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen had been more flexible as he now accepts prosposals for a UN verification of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and a UN supervision of general elections.

Police Investigation on Saudi Murders Continues

Iraqi May Be Link

BK2402034390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Feb 90 p 6

[Text] Thai police have asked their Philippine counterparts to confirm a reported arrest in Manila of an Iraqi who may have provided travel documents to gunmen who killed three Saudi embassy officials in Bangkok on February 1.

Police chief Gen [General] Sawaeng Thirasawat said yesterday he had instructed Thai Interpol commander Pol Maj-Gen [Police Major General] Somphon Sutthimai to ask Philippine police to verify the report.

The report, if true, could mean a big lead for police investigators trying to establish the motive for the killings, he said.

The Associated Press yesterday reported the arrest in Manila of an Iraqi national who allegedly belonged to a fake passport ring that might have provided travel documents to the killers of the three Saudis.

A spokeswoman for the Philippine commission on Immigration and Deportation, Sarah Andes, said Mustafa Mohammad was arrested by immigration authorities at his restaurant in Manila's Ermita district.

Two other Iraqis who were Mohammad's business partners, Alameri Alaa Abbas and Riad Munshed Fanoush, were not in the restaurant at the time of the raid, she said, adding that they were believed to be in hiding.

Ms Andes said the immigration office ordered their arrest on the recommendation of the Department of Foreign Affairs following intelligence reports linking them to the shooting of the three Saudis in Bangkok.

The report did not identify the nationality of the intelligence sources.

A Manila newspaper, quoting immigration sources, said Mohammad, 27, who came to Manila from Baghdad, and Fanoush might have been directly involved in the Bangkok killings.

Mohammad denied any connections with the group or with the murders in Bangkok.

"These charges are not true," he said in a telephone interview with AP from the immigration office's detention centre.

"How can I have killed anyone in Bangkok early this month when I have not left the Philippines for three years?"

Mohammad claimed he was allowed to stay in the Philippines after he had been granted a refugee status by the local office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Ms Andes said Mohammad, Abbas and Fanoush were arrested by immigration agents last August for allegedly operating a fake passport ring.

The three are facing deportation in that case but were freed on bail.

Contact

Mohammad said since his arrest he had been reporting to the immigration office every week.

Ms Andes said the three Iraqis "may have been in constant contact with one of the assassins who is a Shi'ite Muslim named Lufty."

She said Lufty was believed to be a frequent Manila visitor and had been using fake passports supplied by the group.

His full name was not available.

She said the report also showed that Lufty and other alleged Middle Eastern assassins might be in Manila to target Saudi diplomats.

Pol Gen Sawaeng said a high-level police team led by Pol Maj-Gen Chalo Koetthet, deputy chief of the Central Investigation Bureau, and Pol Maj-Gen Somphon would leave for Manila immediately if Philippine police confirmed there was suspicion that Mohammad was linked to the killings in Bangkok.

Conclusions Reached

BK0103021590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Mar 90 p 4

[Text] Police investigators have concluded that the killing of three Saudi embassy officials in Bangkok on Feb 1 was an act of international terrorism, Police Director General Sawaeng Thirasawat said yesterday.

Sawaeng said a group of gunmen sent from a foreign country collaborated with local accomplices in the murder.

The national police chief's revelation ruled out an initial police theory that the killings were motivated by conflicts over the export of Thai labour to the Arab country.

The Saudi officials, Abdallah al-Basri and Fahd al-Bahli, and al-Bahli's driver, Ahmad al-Saif, were gunned in two separate shootings near their homes in Yannawa district's Thung Mahamek area.

A year earlier, Saudi Third Secretary Salih al-Malki was shot to death on a Bangkok street.

Investigation into the cases is continuing with cooperation between Thailand and Saudi Arabia.

Sawaeng also said police have no plans to request Philippine officials transfer an Iraqi arrested in Manila last week to Bangkok for questioning about the case since they have not found evidence linking him with the Feb 1 murder.

The Iraqi, Mustafa Mohammad, 37, was arrested last Thursday on suspicion of being a member of a passport forgery gang balieved to have connections with the murderers.

Central Investigation Bureau Deputy Commissioner Maj Gen Chalo Koetthet went to Manila on Monday to interrogate the suspect and said after returning to Bangkok Tuesday night that the man denied any knowledge of the murder and claimed he had never been in Thailand before.

Sawaeng, however, said yesterday that police have found out that Mohammad has a close link with some Shi'ite Muslims in Thailand and stayed in Bangkok last August at the Century Hotel.

—Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said yesterday that Thailand would consider requiring visas for all Middle Eastern tourists travelling to the country as a way of preventing another tragedy like the recent murder of the three Saudi officials.

Praphat made the statement during a visit yesterday to the Saudi Arabian Embassy. Praphat met for an hour with Ali Asseri, director general of Diplomatic Security, and Orkoby, an ambassador attached to the Foreign ministry at the embassy off Sathon Nua Road.

Praphat said Saudi officials were receptive to the idea of requiring visas. But Asseri declined to comment on the issue.

At present, tourists from the Middle East can enter Thailand for 15 days without a visa.

The minister said requiring visas of Middle East travellers would not adversely affect tourism.

Praphat said he had learned that the Saudi Embassy has resumed issuing visas to Thai government officials, newly recruited workers, businessmen, and spouses of Thais working in Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi Embassy stopped issuing visas to Thais two days after the murder of the three officials.

Finding replacements for the officials may take time because there is fear among recruits following the slaying, Praphat said.

Director General Asseri declined to comment on the search for replacements, and would only say that Thai authorities are doing their best to find the killers.

"The Thai government has been very kind and definitely has provided the necessary protection for our remaining diplomats. I hope that we will never face another tragic incident in Thailand," he said.

Chawalit Said Not To Quit Until Task Complete

BK0103034590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Mar 90 p 5

[Text] Despite persistent rumours of the imminent resignation of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, according to a top defence ministry official the acting armed forces chief cannot call it a day until he has accomplished his stated objective of cutting fat from the bloated defence forces.

Secretary to the Defence Minister Gen Sanan Sawetserani, considered to be the liaison between Gen Chawalit and Premier Chatchai Chunhawan, said that Gen Chatchai trusted the armed forces chief and wanted to hand over the defence portfolio to the younger general upon his resignation from military service.

The Constitution prohibits a permanent officer from assuming a political post such as defence minister.

In an interview published in the latest issue of LAK THAI political magazine, Gen Sanan said that when he took the top army post, Gen Chawalit declared he would turn the force into a small but highly capable body.

He said this policy was prompted by an assessment that it would be too costly for the army to remain in a bloated state only to be prepared for possible aggression from the East—an apparent allusion to Vietnam.

"It's like hiring too many sentries to watch out for robbers—and we can never know when the robbery will take place," Gen Sanan said.

At the present rate, the army is spending up to 70 percent of its budget feeding personnel and only six percent to procure weapons, the defence secretary said.

Gen Sanan said that a lot of resources had been put into the creation of new defence forces following the communist takeovers of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and the withdrawal of US forces from Thailand in the 70's.

"We in the armed forces were stunned by events then and (believed) the domino theory that our country would be the next target of the communist thrust," he said.

Gen Sanan said the Thai armed forces "realized the primary threat" when Vietnamese troops marched into Cambodia and toppled the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge government in 1978.

But after Gen Chawalit's ascension to the top army post, the advent of an all-out foreign aggression was reassessed because Vietnam's military adventures in Cambodia were proving too costly for it and had backfired on its own economy.

Gen Sanan said that when he was promoted to the post of assistant army chief-of-staff for personnel, Gen

Chawalit assigned him to work out ways to reduce military personnel while enhancing defence technology.

But it was not possible to lay off troops because of the effect it would have on the Police Department, which would have to cope with more criminals, he said.

Gen Sanan said instead the army put limits on the expansion of recruitment and cut back the number of students to be enrolled at Chunlachomklao Military Academy and other military schools.

Gen Sanan said he believed that Gen Chawalit's future entry into politics was a follow-up to the military strategy of routing communism from Thailand.

He said that the military has succeeded in crushing the armed forces of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand and in estranging its supporters and sympathisers, and that the final goal was to crush the party itself.

The communists' only outlet now is the political arena, said Gen Sanan.

"We have successfully forced them to change to political means and now we have to ask whether we will let them fight in the parliamentary system against others."

Voicing a typical military view, Gen Sanan said that the only effective tool to defeat communism was to promote democracy.

Opposition Criticizes Government on Caltex Deal

BK0103015590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The Solidarity Party yesterday attacked the Government's unprecedented move to allow American oil firm Caltex to build the country's fifth oil refinery and said the Prime Minister would be their next target for censure if he failed to come up with a clear explanation.

"We feel that the abrupt decision to award the project to the firm indicates possible corrupt motives," Solidarity spokesman Athit Urairat said.

"The Government has slightly more than one month before Parliament opens to give a clear explanation of why it has decided so. If not, this issue will be part of our no-confidence motion against it when Parliament reconvenes."

The National Energy Policy Committee [NEPC] on Friday announced a surprise decision to allow Caltex to build the refinery.

The move came as the NEPC approved its subcommittee's selection of a consortium led by the Royal Dutch/Shell Group to build the country's fourth refinery, rather than Caltex.

Dr Athit said the Government's decision to grant Caltex the rights to build the fifth refinery was against the normal practice because it was made without an international bidding contest.

He said the Government could not argue that it had to give the rights to the American firm to avoid possible pressure from the United States in the form of retaliatory action provided for under Section 301 of the US Trade Act.

The Government would not be justified in using a possible US threat as an excuse because no other country could interfere in Thailand's internal affairs, he said.

Dr Athit said Section 301 was a US measure against unfair trade practices by its trade partners, but the oil refinery was not a trade issue.

Deputy Solidarity leader Wira Musikaphong said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan would have to take direct responsibility for the decision because he was the chairman of the National Energy Policy Committee which awarded the project to Caltex.

"We have warned the Government several times about corrupt practices in the Government," Mr Wira said.

"The Prime Minister's decision showed that he does not know how to run national affairs and is unable to distinguish right from wrong," he said.

House Foreign Affairs Committee spokesman Sutham Saengprathum said the committee would call a hearing on the decision in favour of Caltex.

Mr Sutham also said the approval was given under suspicious circumstances.

Vietnam

Spokeswoman Discusses Troop Presence in Cambodia

BK0103104490 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] A spokeswoman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Ms. Ho The Lan rejected as groundless a NEW YORK TIMES report on 23 February saying that Vietnam has sent back its troops into Cambodia. She affirmed that Vietnam completed its troop pullout from Cambodia by late September and the troop withdrawal was witnessed by hundreds of foreigners who were present in Cambodia. She said that while new victories are being recorded by the State of Cambodia in the battlefield, hostile forces again fabricated stories with ill intentions.

The spokeswoman said during his recent visit to Vietnam, Mr. Tanino, head of the Asian Affairs Department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, again invited Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to visit Japan, and Vietnam requested Japan to make all preparations to ensure the success of the trip. Ms. Ho The Lan informed that Mr. Tanino also pointed to measures for broadening relations with Vietnam, first of all in the cultural field. Regrettably, the Japanese official wanted to let the Khmer Rouge have a limited role in Cambodia, which has been condemned and rejected by broad sections of public opinion.

Radio Warning on Dismantling Cambodian Regime

BK2302135590 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] In three days, the informal meeting on Cambodia, IMC, will be held in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia. The opposing Cambodian groups, countries in the region, and several other countries concerned have accepted inviations to the meeting which will be held within the framework of the Paris international conference on Cambodia. What makes the IMC different from previous meetings on Cambodia is that all participants affirm the necessity to prevent the Khmer Rouge's return to power in Cambodia.

In the past 10 years, ASEAN countries have avoided mention of the Khmer Rouge and their side. But now the ASEAN has issued a communique strongly demanding the exclusion of the Khmer Rouge from a future government in Cambodia. They also condemned the genocidal policy and atrocities committed by the Pol Pot clique during the years they were in power. It is interesting to note that the case of [words indistinct] which used to have [words indistinct] on the Cambodian issue. At a meeting of ASEAN and EEC foreign ministers, Singaporean Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng declared that his country does not want the Khmer Rouge's return to power in Cambodia. The Governments of France, Australia, and other countries do not accept the role of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Their statements will certainly create conditions for the success of the meeting.

All participants of the meeting accept the role of the UN in solving the Cambodian issue. However, there is still arguing on what the role of the United Nations should have. For their parts, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh government maintain that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be settled by Cambodians themselves. The role of the UN in Cambodia is to supervise the implementation of agreements and organize fair, free, and democratic general elections. Meanwhile, several other countries want to dissolve the two governments in Cambodia and to hand over the power to the United Nations. This could be dangerous because the existence of the two governments is necessary to the management and (?achievements) that normalize and insure order for the Cambodian people and the region under their respective control. To dissolve the government of the State of Cambodia will cause disorder and create conditions for the Khmer Rouge to reimpose their genocidal regime on the country.

While continuing the debate on the issue, public opinion said: The meeting should look into the two long-term and basic issues for the future politics of Cambodia. The two issues are: holding a free, democratic, and fair general election to confirm the neutrality of Cambodia and the establishment of a zone of peace, neutrality, and cooperation in Southeast Asia with the guarantee of the Paris international conference and the United Nations. Only by so doing can the IMC obtain the desired results, paving the way for the resumption of the Paris international conference on Cambodia. Public opinion hopes that the participants in the informal meeting on Cambodia will make positive contributions toward a successful meeting in the interest of the Cambodian people's stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia. For its part, Vietnam will do its best to make the IMC a success.

Le Duc Anh, Delegation Conclude Cuba Visit

BK2602035490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Text] On 21 February, General Le Duc Anh, head of our country's high-ranking military delegation now visiting Cuba, visited the Havana museum. On the same day, members of his delegation, which was led by Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy defense minister, worked and exchanged views with a Cuban delegation headed by the vice-minister of the Cuban armed forces, Ruben Martinez. Both sides agreed on cooperation and mutual aid in building the armies and consolidating the national defenses of both countries. Earlier, our military delegation visited the Vietnam Embassy in Cuba. General Le Duc Anh talked about the situation and the current renovation drive in our country. General Do Van Tai, on behalf of embassy personnel, expressed enthusiasm over and confidence in the party's lines and policies and pledged to perform even better to contribute to further tightening Vietnam-Cuba solidarity and friendship.

Before leaving La Havana for the heroic Santiago forest in eastern Cuba, the delegation visited the high-level military academy bearing the name of General Maximo Gomez. The academy was built in a relatively modern style. The delegation requested permission to conduct refresher training for high-ranking military cadres of the Cuban armed forces.

Leave Havana 26 Feb

BK2802162990 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 28—The Vietnamese military delegation led by Defence Minister General Le Duc Anh left Havana on Feb. 26 concluding its official friendship visit to Cuba.

Earlier in the day, the delegation was received by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

Fidel Castro warmly praised the militant solidarity and friendship between the two parties and the two peoples, and highly appreciated Vietnam's experiences in revolution, especially in the people's war and all-people national defence.

For his part, General Le Duc Anh expressed his joy at the achievements recorded by the fraternal Cuban people and armed forces who under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Fidel Castro are upholding the tradition of fearless struggle, overcoming the difficulties and trials in the new stage to continue advancing Cuba to socialism.

Leaders Attend Anti-Illiteracy Campaign Ceremony

BK2802024890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] The Vietnam National Committee for the International Anti-Illiteracy Year and the Ministry of Education on 27 February held a ceremony in Hanoi to start the anti-illiteracy campaign in Vietnam. Council of Ministers Vice-Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho attended the function. Education Minister Pham Minh Hac, chairman of the National Committee for the International Anti-Illiteracy Year, in his speech at the function, presented the current illiteracy situation in Vietnam and stressed the significance of the anti-illiteracy campaign. Illiteracy has affected efforts to enhance the people's material and spiritual life and to develop the people's right to democracy. It has also caused obstacles for socioeconomic development programs in many localities. For this reason, the Council of Ministers has issued a directive on the anti-illiteracy campaign and the State has made a decision to spend almost 20 billion dong to help 500,000 illiterates in 1990.

Education Minister Speaks

BK2802094490 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 28—Vice-President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho on Feb. 27 officially launched a nationwide anti-illiteracy campaign at a ceremony held here by the National Committee for International Literacy Year-1990.

Present on this occasion were representatives of the administration and education authorities of most of the 44 provinces and cities throughout the country.

In his address, Pham Minh Hac, minister of education and president of the sponsoring committee, outlined considerable efforts against illiteracy in Vietnam since the August 1945 revolution, the results of which, he said, have been limited by the country's prolonged socioeconomic difficulties. He reiterated that in Vietnam about 8.3 million people, both children and adults, are illiterate, or 13.2 percent of the national population. He noted also that nearly one-third of the illiterate are living in the jungle, mountains and other remote and backward areas.

The minister said that Vietnam is determined to basically eradicate illiteracy prior to the year 2000, and that Vietnam's immediate target is to provide ABC education to about one million people under 35 years of age from now until 1995, to which, he said, the state has decided to contribute nearly 20 billion Vietnamese dong.

Vo Van Kiet Attends Home Trade Conference

BK2702054790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] The Ministry of Home Trade recently held a conference of all-sector cadres in Hanoi to review its 1989 performance and begin implementing the 1990 state plan. Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet attended and addressed the conference.

The sector report clearly pointed out that action continued in 1989 to completely shift business to socialist cost-accounting and that basically the state-run trade has stabilized. Most of the units have been able to defray their own expenses. Very few units have fallen into bankruptcy due to losses. In the last few months of the year, many units fulfilled their tasks and obligations to the state and some made modest profits. The entire sector has arranged jobs for 40,000 surplus workers. The total amount in retail sales for the whole sector was up to 3,200 billion dong, nearly 30 percent of total retail sales nationwide. This year, the home trade sector continues to rationalize its network of business organizations, concretize some of its management tasks to guarantee its right to business independence and financial autonomy, expand the rural market by vigorously accelerating consumption of agricultural and food products and increasing the level industrial and consumer goods to the people; encourage non-state trade activities, conduct operations in outlying areas and mountainous regions, and strive to ensure procurement of sufficient salt, kerosene, fabrics, soap, and shoes.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Vo Van Kiet cited and asserted the achievements of the sector and, at the same time, stressed that the trade sector should continue to rearrange its work force and organize its business procedures and scales for more suitability and effectiveness. He urged that to overcome discrepancies in the market, the home trade should coordinate with other sectors to promptly formulate commercial regulations. He made some suggestions about the collection, purchase and consumption of agricultural products in rural areas.

Public Discussions Held on 8th Party Plenum

BK2502145390 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 25 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 22—In these days, millions of Vietnamese are heatedly debating the programme of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on its mass mobilization work, which was made public on February 6, 1990 in most dailies, over the radio and on the television.

The publication of this important document for public discussions prior to the 8th Plenum of the party Central Committee is an unprecedented practice in the party's life aimed at promoting the democratization of political life and strengthening the relations between the party and the masses.

The discussions are held within the framework of the social, mass and professional organizations from the centre down to the grass roots. Many questions of vital importance have been raised at the debates such as the relationship between the party and the people, measures to enhance the people's right to mastership, the party leadership toward the mass organizations and how to renovate the party itself, etc.

The press has carried many statements of a wide cross-section of the public, some during discussions at the grass roots, some as press articles. Associate Doctor Nguyen Thanh Giang at the General Department of Mines and Geology said: "This is the first time the masses take part in the shaping of major policies of the party and government. This is a great thing in itself."

All shared the view that in the national liberation revolution the Communist Party had forged "fish-water" relations with the people which enabled Vietnam to defeat the most powerful imperialists.

However, according to Truong Van Khang, a lecturer at the Ho Chi Minh City University, since 1975 when socialist construction began nationwide, the party has gradually alienated itself from the masses through bureaucracy, thus lowering the prestige of party members in the eyes of the public.

Mrs. Le Trinh, member of Executive Committee of the Hanoi Women's Union, proposed that all members of the party Central Committee go to the grass roots to listen to at least one debate on the programme so that the resolution of the coming 8th plenum of the party Central Committee might really be of the people, by the people and for the people.

Many speakers at the discussions stressed that to make mass mobilisation really effective it is essential that the party formulate policies to bring basic interests such as employment and welfare benefits for the working people and really carry out democracy and social justice.

Analysing the causes of the party's unsatisfactory relations with the trade union, youth, and women unions and other mass organizations, Ta Quang Da, secretary-general of the Scientific and Technical Workers Union, said it is necessary for the party to refrain from imposing its decisions and to respect the autonomy of these bodies.

Many proposed that the motto "Let the People Know, Discuss and Inspect" be strictly observed through a democratic mechanism to be set up on the national scale.

The participants in a meeting held by the General Federation of Hanoi Workers warmly applauded when Tran Huu Lap, a medical doctor, said: "We intellectuals are prepared to contribute to the process of renovation initiated by the party. We hope that the party will boldly conduct an operation on itself in order to remove all boils (the degenerates) on its body in order to make it healthier and stronger."

So far, tens of thousands of comments and proposals have been quoted by the mass media. Alongside public discussions of the program, all leading party officials at all levels of party and state organs are making public self-criticism at their working places.

Leading Cadres Speak

BK2602134790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Feb 90

[Text] On 23-24 February 1990 in Hanoi, many leading cadres of the various agencies subordinate to the Central Proselytizing Bloc participated in a seminar aimed at gathering public opinion about the party Central Committee's draft platform on renovating and intensifying the party's mass proselytizing work. According to many participants, our party is facing the danger of losing the people's confidence, and the cause of this situation rests with the party's mistakes in a number of policies. Many economic policies do not reflect the people's interests, especially the interests of people who have had a blood-sealed relationship with the party like workers, peasants, ethnic minority compatriots in the mountain areas, and members of the armed forces.

Many social policies do not reflect our people's tradition of showing deep gratitude to benefactors. Many dependents of war invalids, surviving families of fallen combatants, and meritorious revolutionary families still meet with numerous difficulties in their daily lives because the party has not adequately taken care of them. The working class character of the party is not clear. A number of party members have become deviant and degenerated and behave like high-ranking officials instead of servants of the people in the revolutionary movement.

The delegates suggested that the party should, first of all, renovate itself and improve its leadership over state organs and mass organizations. It is urgent to revamp the party. It is necessary to resolutely expel from the party those deviant and degenerated cadres and party members who abuse power, practice corruption, or oppress the masses. Strict action must be taken against those major cases of corruption already uncovered. Mass organizations should take part in overseeing the handling of major cases of corruption. Plans must be worked out to let the masses vote confidently so that they can select the right party members and to implement openness so everyone can express different points of view. This should be applied even to the party's highest leadership mechanisms. It is necessary for the party to satisfactorily improve its relations with the people and see to it that party members understand that the party's existence depends entirely on the people's support. In this way, party members will act in accordance with President Ho's instruction that the people are the masters and that cadres and party members are their servants.

The delegates reported on the actual operations of mass societies and social organizations like the [Ho Chi Minh Communist] Youth Union and the [Vietnam] Women's Union, and proposed that the party correctly evaluate the roles and functions of these mass societies and social organizations and create conditions for them to operate efficiently. Many delegates proposed that the party institutionalize its mass proselytizing work by legal documents; that the party and the state talk with the people to find solutions to urgent problems; and that measures be taken to guarantee citizens' rights, to renovate the election system, to organize election campaigns so the people can elect the right candidates to the various state organs, and to consolidate and develop the roles of people's organs of control. The party should define the principles governing relations between the various mass societies and social organizations. Prompt measures are needed to do away with the practice of assigning incompetent cadres to take charge of mass proselytizing organs. Plans must also be worked out to secure sufficient funds and adequate working conditions for these organs. The delegates also urged the party and the state to seek ways to improve the living conditions of manual and office workers, peasants, and other laborers. As an immediate objective, it is necessary to consider school and hospital fee exemptions for the poor and to settle once and for all cases of innocent people having to bear the brunt of the law.

General Comments on Party Leadership Over Army

BK2002151590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Feb 90

["Excerpt" from article by Senior Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, deputy director of the Vietnam People's Army General Political Department, in February 1990 TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN: "Principles Governing the Party's Leadership Over the Armed Forces and National Defense."]

[Text] Along with defining the working class's historic mission of overthrowing the oppressive, exploiting regime and organizing the building of a new society, the socialist society, Marxism-Leninism also points to the need for the working class to build up its military organization and guide it in the common struggle with the laboring people to overthrow the oppressive class, to regain and firmly maintain power, and to safeguard revolutionary gains. This military organization bears the nature of the working class and has nothing in common with the nature of the bourgeois army. Thus, military organizations are tools devised by certain social forces and social classes to protect their vital interests. There is no such thing as military organizations without class characteristics. Military organizations always strive for the combat objectives set forth by the classes that have organized and guided them. Members of the armed forces of a certain country always bear the characteristics of the ruling class of that country. In the final analysis, they must necessarily belong to a certain class instead of being broadly defined as members of a national army having no class character at all.

Correctly and creatively applying Marxist-Leninist principles governing the building of a new type of army to the specific conditions of the revolutionary struggle in our country, and along with building political forces and using them as a firm mainstay, our party has attached great importance to efforts to build and secure close leadership over its armed forces so they can live up to the party's goals and ideals and meet the interests of the working class, the laboring people, and the nation. For this reason, our armed forces have achieved maturity and can fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party and state. What we should study carefully here is the basic lesson on principles governing the party's leadership over the armed forces to consolidate and improve it to suit the situations and tasks in the new revolutionary stage. The Communist Party of Vietnam's leadership over the entire society throughout the revolutionary process is an objective necessity firmly ensuring success in building socialism and defending the fatherland's sovereignty and territorial integrity. While maintaining its flexible and active nature, this leadership is designed absolutely for the party and cannot be shared by any other classes. This has symbolized the class principle and the active dialectical characteristics. To score achievements in different social activities and for different sociopolitical organizations, it is necessary to adjust the party's concrete leadership principle and its work organization and leading role to suit the nature, function, and political task of each domain and organization. The leadership mechanism for the economic sector, popularly elected state agencies, and other mass societies must be different from the mechanism governing the military and national defense domains as well as the armed forces.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin set forth a famous concept: The value of a revolution rests on how it is protected. For this reason, the success of socialist revolution depends on—among other important factors—the ability of the laboring people to organize a struggle to protect the revolutionary gains. In carrying out this task, it is necessary to firmly grasp the following guiding characteristics:

1. Protection of socialist achievements is a task that must be done under all circumstances because it is the common law of socialist revolution. It is the vital task and prospect of the revolution as well as the future of the laboring people. Any mistakes, shortcomings, and calculating errors pertaining to this task will bring unpredictable consequences.

2. Defending socialism should not be assigned only to the military circle, but should be the responsibility of all other circles in society, namely the economic, political, foreign affairs, ideological, and cultural sectors. Without an integrated leadership and a unified, effective supervision to coordinate activities of these sectors, it is impossible to create a great combined strength for achieving successes.

3. Under current conditions, the defense of socialism has an international nature. To effectively fight aggression and sabotage activities carried out by the imperialist and reactionary forces, it is necessary to concentrate and strengthen efforts of socialist countries for peace and socialism. It is not proper to nurture a narrow-minded concept by relying on a national stance to resolve arising issues.

4. To defend the socialist fattherland, it is necessary to mobilize the strength of the entire people while organizing a standing core force, the people's army. Without a firm and strong army, it is impossible to ensure a peaceful environment for national construction and development, as well as to successfully deal with any unexpected eventualities.

The people's army constitutes a special political force of the working class and the party and a progressive component of the worker-peasant alliance and revolutionary intelligentsia. It is also a structural element and a pillar of the proletarian dictatorship, an army of the laboring people and Vietnamese nation, and a tool of violence closely linked to the survival of our regime. The operation of the army is characterized by its intensive and decisive acts with a high sense of secrecy on a nationwide scale, on land and in our airspace and territorial waters, without being divided by administrative boundaries and in accordance with modern military science and technology under concentrated, unified, rigid, and constant leadership and command at all times over all activities in the entire army organization. This requires scientific guidance that can only be provided by the Communist Party.

It is Marxism-Leninism that has enabled the party to clearly identify the objective laws of development of society, accurately assess the political and military situation in the world, act correctly under various circumstances, foresee events and accurately solve problems arising from life in the process of undergoing the revolutionary struggle or conducting war, and satisfactorily and creatively settle matters related to the development and strengthening of the armed forces. Only with the close leadership of the Communist Party can we ensure that the people's army is capable of firmly maintaining the nature of the working class and its revolutionary nature under all circumstances to remain an army by the people and for the people, an army that is deeply imbued with national sentiment and socialist internationalism and capable of fulfilling all duties, overcoming all difficulties, and defeating all enemies.

In this context, party leadership over the army must be absolute and direct leadership in every aspect. Absolute leadership means that the party is not in a position to share its right of leadership over the army with any class or other party. Meanwhile, Marxist-Leninist ideology must be the sole ideology that controls all army activities. Affirming its right of absolute leadership, the party does not mean to accord privileges to itself, but to assume a heavy duty and a noble responsibility to the people. This is not an imposition but a constant effort by the party to make itself worthy of that role and that responsibility.

Direct leadership means that the party, specifically the Central Committee with its Political Bureau and Secretariat acting as a standing bodies, assumes its leadership over the entire army down to grass-roots army units through a network of party organizations and not through party groups, as is the case with the elective administration and various mass organizations. The direct leadership of the Central Committee is the concentrated and unified leadership over the entire army and all party organizations in the army, which are a unified bloc submitting to unified viewpoints, systems, and policies—with the lower echelons yielding obedience to the higher echelons and the entire army yielding obedience to the central level. No element or unit of the army is inseparable from this leadership. Leadership in all aspects means leadership over political, ideological, and organizational activities; military, logistic, and technical tasks; and the organization of command and mass-proselytizing work, without omitting any aspect and without paying less attention to any domain. The party committees at all levels are duty-bound to assume leadership over subordinate units in every aspect according to their prescribed functions and contents. The party committees must hold discussions to seek an understanding of the tasks assigned by the higher echelons. They must also assess the situation in their subordinate units and all aspects concerned and, through combat resolve and leadership policies and measures, satisfactorily carry out their duties and achieve success.

These factors will provide the conditions for leaders to formulate projects and guide project implementation. Therefore, the party organizations' leadership is by nature leadership over political activities. The principle of absolute and direct leadership in all fields forms a uniform, perfected, and closely correlated system. A lack of any of these attributes will deprive the party's leadership over the people's army of its strictness, adequacy, constancy, and continuity. Efforts to formulate principles alone are not enough to help exert leadership. In fact, the party should also define its leadership mechanism. It should resolve the problem of how to organize and manage the leadership mechanism.

It is necessary to rely on the characteristics and operating conditions of the armed forces to clearly understand the party's leadership. It is important to define the organizational forms, functions, and operating procedures of each organization as well as to harmonize relationships between the various organizations themselves. This is a very important issue that should be thoroughly considered. Historical experience indicates that only by devising a proper leadership mechanism can there be conditions for enhancing the efficiency of leadership, and failure to do so will lead to protracted negative consequences.

Based on real life experiences, the sixth party congress basically resolved this issue as manifested in Chapter 6 of the party statutes. The contents of this mechanism are as follows: On the basis of guaranteeing collective leadership by party organizations, it is necessary to apply the one-leader system to all army echelons. This means that each echelon is complete with political organs and political cadres to handle the party's ideological and organizational work in the army under the direct leadership of the party chapters at that echelon and under the guidance of higher-level political organs. The Political General Department serves as a political organ for the entire army and operates under the leadership of the Secretariat and the constant leadership of the party Central Committee Military Commission. This was excerpted from Article 38 of the CPV's statutes. The party statutes and other regulations of the Secretariat deal with the following important issues of principle:

1. Leading organs of party organizations in the army are duty-bound to scrupulously adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, collective leadership, and individual work implementation. This means that though they may have different organizational forms and operating procedures, army party organizations must not violate the principle governing the party's organization and leadership mechanism because this principle forms the nature of the new proletarian party. As we can imagine, these violations, if any, would inevitably lead to totalitarianism and despotism and all the adverse consequences they can have on various aspects of life.

2. As noted in the Secretariat's Decision No. 12 on party organization in the Vietnam People's Army, the relationship between party committees and unit leaders is like the relationship between commanding officers and men under their charge. Unit leaders must yield obedience to party committees' collective leadership; make timely reports to party committees on the situations of units under their command and on the fulfillment of tasks entrusted to them by higher echelons; suggest work implementation methods and leadership measures so party committees can discuss and make decisions; and scrupulously implement party committees' resolutions in accordance with their functions. This decision concretizes the concept mentioned in the party statutes regarding the need to guarantee collective leadership by party organizations through the application of the one-leader system and the principle of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility for work implementation.

The Secretariat also defines the relationship between party committee secretaries and unit leaders as a relationship prevailing in teamwork, and wants this relationship to serve as an example of responsibility, unity, mutual respect, and mutual assistance so everyone can contribute to fulfilling common missions. It is necessary to create an ethically good atmosphere and warm comradeship in workplaces. Everyone must guard against and overcome the desire to show off individual authority. The main causes of disunity often rest with party committee secretaries and unit leaders. Realities over the past three years indicate that the party's basic concepts about the mechanism of party leadership over the armed forces are completely correct. This is a decisive factor guaranteeing the initial important success of the process of renovating national defense and army-building work.

Development of Mountainous Regions Discussed

BK2502033390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] Comrade Nong Duc Manh, party Central Committee member, head of the party Central Committee Department of Nationalities and vice-chairman of the National Assembly's Nationalities Council, recently met with some of the well-known scientific cadres inside and outside the Army to discuss guidelines, measures, and concrete steps to implement Resolution 22 of the Political Bureau and Directive 65 of the Council of Ministers on the socioeconomic development of mountainous regions.

After assessing the socioeconomic development achievements of the mountainous regions, as well as the objective and subjective causes and outstanding problems, Comrade Nong Duc Manh noted the immediate tasks and some concrete measures saying that there must be a very detailed, accurate, and comprehensive project for the socioeconomic situation in mountainous regions based on the collection and handling of information. It is recommended that a group of experts be established. The group should consist of military and civilian PhD professors and scientists and should include some knowledgeable economic management cadres led by science and technology PhD Vu Khoan to help the party Central Committee Department of Nationalities implement the contents of the project.

Report on Paris Gathering Held by SRV Envoy

BK2602075990 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 26—A get-together was held in Paris on Feb. 23 evening between Ambassador to France Pham Binh and members of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association.

Prominent among those present at the event were Charles Fourniau, secretary-general of the association, and Henri Martin, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

Speeking on the occasion, Pham Binh briefed on the initial achievements of the on-going renovation process in Vietnam, and highlighted the prospects of the Vietnam-France relations as manifested in the current visit to Vietnam by Roland Dumas, French minister for external relations. He highly appreciated the positive contributions of the association to the economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Taking the floor, Henri Martin praised the role of the Communist Party of Vietnam in leading the nation's revolutionary struggle and the promising results of renovation.

New Zealand

Foreign Minister To Meet With James Baker

Palmer Firm on Nuclear Policies

BK0103013490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0040 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Wellington, March 1 (AFP)—New Zealand stands by its anti-nuclear policies despite conciliatory moves by the United States in their five-year-old row over the issue, Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said Thursday [1 March].

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said Wednesday he was prepared to resume high level political contacts that were suspended after Wellington denied nuclear-capable U.S. warships port access.

New Zealand Foreign Minister Mike Moore, who is passing through Washington on his way home from a trade mission to Iran and Turkey, is to meet Mr. Baker on Friday.

"We can look forward with confidence to the relationship improving," Mr. Palmer told Radio New Zealand. "But that doesn't mean that there's been any change in New Zealand's attitude to our nuclear policy. There has been no change of that sort and there will be none." "Our nuclear policy is non-negotiable, but that doesn't mean we shouldn't have civilised diplomatic dialogue between the two countries."

Although there has been speculation that Mr. Moore might have acted as an intermediary in negotiations over U.S. hostages in Lebanon, Mr. Palmer said he "wouldn't put much emphasis on that at all." "I think it (the renewal of contacts) has been done because it simply isn't sensible for two countries with so much in common to not have political dialogue at the highest level."

Mr. Moore also insisted that the U.S. move had little to do with his talks with Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the American hostages. "The Iranians are not a go-between for us and neither are we a go-between for the Iranians," he told New Zealand reporters by phone from Washington.

Washington became embroiled in a bitter dispute with Wellington in 1985 after Mr. Palmer's predecessor David Lange refused to allow U.S. warships into New Zealand ports unless they declared they were nuclear-free. U.S. policy is to neither confirm nor deny the nuclear capability of its warships.

The United States responded in 1986 by cutting off all high-level political and security contacts with New Zealand and effectively freezing it out of the ANZUS ALLIANCE liNking the two countries and Australia since 1952.

(But Mr. Baker told the U.S. Senate Budget Committee on Wednesday: "I don't think that it makes very good sense to continue a ban on high-level contacts on matters other than military or intelligence."

(He said that New Zealand had supported U.S. positions, notably on drift-net fishing and anti-drug trafficking.

(The secretary of state added, however, that discussions on security issues and U.S. military obligations toward New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty remain suspended.)

Mr. Lange told Radio New Zealand he believed Mr. Baker's decision vindicated the New Zealand stand. He added: "There's no doubt at all that my not being prime minister has helped considerably."

Palmer Welcomes Relaxing of Ban

BK0103072090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr. Palmer, has welcomed the decision by the United States to relax a ban on top-level ties with Wellington. The American secretary of state, Mr. Baker, says he will meet the New Zealand external relations and trade minister, Mr. Moore, in Washington later today ending a four-year freeze on direct contacts following Wellington's ban on nuclear warships.

The ban was introduced by the former prime minister, Mr. David Lange, after Labor came to power in 1984.

Mr. Palmer says high-level contacts will resume on all issues except military and intelligence. But he stressed Wellington would not change its nuclear policy.

REUTER NEWS AGENCY says relations between the two countries have gradually thawed since Mr. Lange stepped down as leader last August.

In a separate development, Mr. Palmer has played down reports that New Zealand might try to mediate with Iran on American hostages being held in Lebanon.

This follows a visit to Teheran by Mr. Moore where he met the Iranian president, Mr. Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Before flying on to Washington.

REUTER says there had been a flurry of reports from the Middle East that Washington and Teheran, which broke diplomatic relations in 1979, had held secret talks on the hostages in Lebanon.

A New Zealand official in Washington says Mr. Moore received the impression from Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani that he would like to resolve the issue of the 17 Westerners missing, believed kidnapped, by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

Moore on Issue of Talks

BK0103024490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0234 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Mr. Moore, in Washington, told New Zealand reporters that the main issues during his talks with Mr. Baker would be drug co-operation, international trade, Eastern Europe and developments in South Africa.

He was adamant that his talks with Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the hostages issue was not offered as a pretext for seeing Mr. Baker and said Friday's meeting came about after he had requested a briefing from the "appropriate level" of the U.S. State Department on the international drug fight.

Mr. Moore said the hostages issue was not on an agenda for the talks.

He said the subject could still be raised in the meeting, but "we may talk about cricket too."

Mr. Palmer said new U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand Della Newman, who arrived here late last year, had helped the thaw in relations.

"There's been increasing congressional criticism of the American policy and I think the advent of the new United States Ambassador Della Newman in Wellington has helped considerably in all of this," he said.

New Zealand opposition leader Jim Bolger, whose National Party has pledged to end the ban on warship visits, welcomed the U.S. announcement but denied that it had stripped the National Party of one of its major criticisms of government policy.

"There's been criticism from within the U.S. that he (Mr. Baker) has been prepared to talk at high level with the Chinese after the Tianamen Square massacre and yet he wouldn't talk to New Zealand," Mr Bolger said in a statement.

"This (the change of attitude) has been totally inevitable. When it was going to happen was always going to be up to the Americans," he added.

Papua New Guinea

Australians Accused of Stealing Mine Property

BK2502104190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Feb 90

[Text] Papua New Guinea's controller of the state of emergency on Bougainville Island, Mr. Paul Tohian, has alleged that Australians retrenched by Bougainville Copper Limited [BCL] had stolen property from the company and taken it home. Radio Australia's Sean Dorney reports from Port Moresby that Mr. Tohian, who is also police commissioner, made the accusation against Australians because of allegations of looting against members of the security forces on Bougainville.

Mr. Tohian claimed motor vehicles, machinery, and appliances belonging to BCL have been found as far away as Brisbane. In a spirited defense of his men, Mr Tohian claimed that they were being used as scapegoats to cover up widespread looting of company property that he said had been going on for a long time.

He said it was unfair to brand the security force members thieves.

Mr. Tohian described as outrageous allegations made last week by senior Papua New Guinea Government and company (?officials). They claimed members of the security forces shot locks off doors and looted company property at the known abandoned mine shaft at Panguna.

Mr. Tohian says the Defense Force barge, ordered back to Kieta after Prime Minister Namaliu demanded an investigation, contained no looted goods, just appliances purchased by policemen from the company.

Bougainville 'Militants' Confirm Ona Still Alive

BK2802090990 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Namaliu, says militants on Bougainville negotiating with the government have confirmed that their leader, Francis Ona, is still alive. Government leaders last month claimed that Mr Ona had been killed by his military commander.

Replying to questions on radio in Port Moresby, Mr Namaliu also reiterated that the withdrawal of security forces from Bougainville was a condition of the peace talks. He said secession, which had been a major demand of the rebels, was not an issue of the current negotiations. The prime minister said he would be making an announcement on a cease-fire within a few days.

Namaliu Announces Cease-Fire in Bougainville

BK0103030490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0249 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Port Moresby, March 1 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu said here Thursday [1 March] that a ceasefire would go into effect at dawn Friday on strife-torn Bougainville Island.

Mr. Namaliu said in a statement at dawn Thursday that a 1,000-strong government security force would be withdrawn from the province under a formal agreement signed late Wednesday between joint forces commander Colonel Leo Nuia and rebel leader Sam Kauona. The withdrawal would be completed by March 16, Mr. Namaliu said, and the state of emergency declared on June 26 would formally end on March 14.

Food and medical supplies will be made available to rural areas of Bougainville once the ceasefire comes into effect, Mr. Namaliu said.

Government troops have been ordered to cease military engagements with militant landowners who have been waging a guerilla war with the authorities since November 1988, he said.

Rebel leaders have also agreed to stop their action against security forces, Mr. Namaliu said.

But action against gangs of bandits, known as rascals, will continue under the ceasfire with the assistance of the militants, he said.

Mr. Namaliu said those detained under the state of emergency would be released once the ceasefire comes into effect at 6:00 a.m. Friday (2000 GMT Thursday).

Foreign Minister Michael Somare and Attorney-General Bernard Narakobi this week led a government negotiating team to discuss the ceasefire with rebel representatives.

The uprising on Bougainville began 15 months ago, when disgruntled landowners launched attacks against the Bougainville Copper Ltd. (BCL) mine at Panguna.

They demanded 10 billion kina (10.2 billion U.S.) compensation from BCL for its mining operation, which began in the mid-1970s, and the secession of mineral-rich Bougainville from Papua New Guinea.

More than 80 people have died in the fighting and the BCL mine, the major source of revenue and foreign exchange for the Port Moresby government, has been closed since May 1989.

Five Wounded on Eve of Cease-Fire

BK0103091390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 1 Mar 90

[By Wally Hiambohn]

[Text] Port Moresby, March 1 (AFP)—Three soldiers and two policemen were shot and wounded Thursday [1 March] on Bougainville just one day before a ceasefire on the troubled Papua New Guinea island.

The shootings in two separate ambushes followed Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu's announcement Wednesday that his government had signed an agreement with Bougainville militants for a ceasefire to start on Friday.

Mr. Namaliu told a news conference here Thursday he hoped that peace talks could begin next week.

Apparently unaware of the latest shootings, Mr. Namaliu said international observers, possibly from the Red Cross, would supervise an arms surrender by the militants and the withdrawal of 1,000 government security forces from the island.

The prime minister said the ceasefire agreement was only the start of what he expected to be a long process of reconciliation and negotiations.

"I am naturally happy with the latest development (the ceasefire) but this is only the first stage," he said.

Mr. Namaliu said Foreign Affairs Minister Michael Somare and Justice Minister Bernard Narokobi would represent the government at the talks which would have an "open agenda."

"There were no preconditions set. The important thing is to create an environment condusive for discussions to take place so that the matter can be resolved."

A government spokesman on Bougainville said the first of Thursday's two ambushes took place about 10:00 a.m. (2400 GMT Wednesday) near the township of Toniva where militants fired on a police convoy.

Two policemen were taken to Arawa General Hospital to be treated for pellet wounds to the body.

Five hours later a group of soldiers including Bougainville forces Commander Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel Tamegal came under attack at Tororoi on the road to Kieta.

The commander escaped injury but three soldiers were wounded. All were reported in a satisfactory condition.

In a third incident on Thursday a defence force boat launched a rocket attack on a roadblock that militants set up near Toniva. One stray rocket flattened a local motor dealer's shop.

Police Commissioner Paul Tohian condemned the latest attacks, saying the security forces had their hands tied.

"It is very frustrating for the security forces when they have been ordered not to continue any offensive actions and yet the militants continue to do so," he said.

More than 80 people have been killed in the island conflict since late 1988 when militants began a series of guerrilla attacks on the giant Bougainville Copper Ltd. (BCL) mine at Panguna.

BCL, 53 per cent owned by Australia's CRA Ltd., was forced to shut down the mine in May last year.

The Papua New Guinea Government, which has a 19 per cent stake in BCL, has been badly hit by the closure of the mine since it contributed nearly a fifth of the government's total revenue.